

THE

Chemist and Druggist;

A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. I.—No. 5.

14TH JANUARY, 1860.

Subs. 2s. 6d. per Ann. post free.
TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

INDEX OF PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Page Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-nine 77, 78	Gelose and Indian Ink	Page 83
The History of Chymistry 79, 80	Queries, and Answers to Queries	84, 85
Education of Chemists and Druggists 80 Glycerine: its History, Freparation, &c 81	Trade Intelligence	86—90
Neutralisation of Fire Damp	Correspondence	
Chemical Effects of Lightning 83 Perfumery 83	List of Patents	
Professor Cruveilhier's Purgative Mixture 83	G426116	441

For further Index, see pages iv. and v.

ALMANACK.

		JANUARY.		0	FEBRUARY.
15	S M	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	1	W	Sun rises 7h. 41m.; seis 4h. 47m.
16	M	Spenser died, 1598.	2	Th	Dr. Olinthus Gregory died, 1840.
17	T	Franklin born, 1706.	3	F	John of Gaunt died, 1399.
18	W	York and Lancaster united, 1486.	4	S	Fair held on the (frozen) Thames, 1814.
19	Th	Watt born, 1736.	5	5	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
20	F	John Howard, philanthropist, died, 1790.	6	M	Charles II. died. 1685.
21	S	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.	7	Tu	Gustavus IV. of Sweden died, 1837.
22	5	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	8	W	Half-Quarter.
23	M	Lablache died. 1858.	9	Th	Union of Canadas, 1841.
24	Tu	Sun rises 7h. 51m., sets 4h. 35m.	10	F	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
25	W	Princess Royal married, 1858.	11	S	Washington born, 1732
26	Th	Sunday Schools established, 1784.	12	5	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY,
27	F	Greece declared independent, 1822.	13	M	Talleyrand born, 1754.
28	S	Henry VIII. died 1547.	14	Tu	Valentine's Day.
29	5	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.			
30	M	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.			
31	Tu	Guy Faux executed, 1606.			

NOTICES.

The Subscription to our Journal is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a bona fide Chemist and Druggist.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, Bow LANE, E.C.; any having in

view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.

Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received till the 13th.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Subject to 10 per Cent. for Six, and 20 per Cent. for Twelve Insertions, if paid in Advance.)

Page-30s. Half Page-20s. Quarter Page-12s. 6d. Per Line-1s.

Employers and Assistants Advertisements, not exceeding Two Lines, will be inserted for 1s. each.

PRINTED BY TRUSCOTT, SON, & SIMMONS, SUFFOLK LANE, CITY,

AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY JAMES FIRTH, AT

24, BOW LANE, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C.

Sec.

[Jan. 14, 1860.

NOTICES.

In our next we shall present our readers with the first of a series of Articles to be contributed by one of the first Chemists of the present day; and as our Journal is very materially altered and improved since its first issue, we intend to forward a Specimen copy of that number to every member of the profession in Great Britain and Ireland who does not at present subscribe. We are induced to take this step by the many subscribers we now register (an average of six daily) who did not approve our first number, but who do appreciate our improvements. We have every reason to believe that our Journal, as now conducted, has only to be brought under the notice of the profession

to ensure an almost unanimous support.

Many of our subscribers accompany their remittance with offers of "any assistance in their power." A correspondent whose letter appeared in our last says, "As it is you rest entirely on advertisements for repayment, and in this I cannot help." H. S. underrates his own influence. It is in the power of all our subscribers to help us; and that by a very simple process—one, too, by means of which they will at the same time advance their own interests also,—Support the Advertisers in our Columns. With this object in view, we venture to call the attention of all Chemists and Druggists, especially of that large and increasing portion which we are pleased to find take an interest in our success, to the various chemicals, novelties, and utilities, advertised monthly in these columns.

The progress of this—the Chemists' and Druggists' own journal—depending mainly on our advertisers, we are naturally anxious to secure for them all the support we can; with their own testimony before us, endorsed by a continuance of the advertisements themselves, we do not for a moment dispute the receipt of considerable orders from these announcements; nevertheless, we find that while some houses, with evident benefit, regularly send for samples of novelties as introduced, from which they afterwards order more or less, others, pursuing a different course, merely peruse our reading matter, and take little heed of the part of our paper to which we are now directing attention.

Assured by several who have adopted the plan suggested, that it answers well, we take the liberty of urging others, both in their own interests and ours, to "go and do likewise," i.e., order samples either direct from the manufacturers or through the Sundry and Patent Medicine Houses. Should they experience any difficulty in procuring them, Morgan Brothers will at all times send the smallest quantity of any articles required, if ordered as samples.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Cloth cases, gold-lettered "The Chemist and Druggist," 1859-60, arranged to hold twelve copies, with a thread for each, and secured by an elastic band, are now ready; having contracted for a very large quantity, we can supply them at 1s. each for cash, or P.O. stamps; order to be accompanied by instructions where to enclose them, or, if to be sent per post, by two stamps extra. These will answer all the purposes of a strong binding.

The Index for the past half-year, which we shall forward with our next issue, will be arranged to occupy one side of it; the other side being reserved for the concluding six numbers of our first volume.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

THE old year that was laid with its ancestors in the sepulchre of the Past, while the midnight chimes were clamorously welcoming the advent of this paradoxical 1860, will, we suspect, give no little trouble to those unborn his-

torians who shall attempt to frame its epitaph.

What was the most striking characteristic of our departed friend? By what spirit was it most influenced? What old-world weeds were uprooted, and what seeds of future progress were sown, during the 365 days of its existence? These questions cannot be answered by us—the contemporaries of 1859; and will, perhaps, never be more than guessed at by our descendants. It is no easy task to get at the meaning of a man's life; indeed, all the biographies, worthy of preservation, that have ever been written can be counted on one's fingers. How much more difficult, then, must it be to discover the relation between the crowded and seemingly disconnected events that make up the life of a year.

We will not hazard an opinion as to whether the epitaph, yet to be written, on 1859, will be eulogistic or condemnatory. In the words of the great poet

of our day-

"We doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the progress of the suns;"

and we are content to believe, that the events of the past year have helped us on towards that perfect civilisation which sage and singer have pronounced to be the goal of humanity.

So, let old '59 rest in peace. Our province is not that of a panegyrist, but

of a chronicler-

"We come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him;"

and mean to perform our sad duty in a business-like manner. Instead of ransacking our brains for high-flown encomiums and pretty phrases to grace a funeral oration, we will gather together a few particulars of the life of the late year. Like one of Dickens's heroes, we have a strong predilection for "facts," particularly for those which bear upon Chemistry or Pharmacy: our retrospect will, therefore, be distasteful to readers who have been accustomed to those intellectual dainties called "moral reflection" and "poetic imagery;" and will savour too much of "the shop" to suit those who have not been in the habit of looking at things through the coloured media of chemist's show-bottles.

Let us first glance at those events of public importance which make 1859 a

truly memorable year.

The war in Italy which filled so large a space in our thoughts during the past year, only lives in our memory as a grand phantasmagorial pageant in which the Emperor Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and the spectral figure of Italian Freedom are the principal characters. Like old Kaspar we should be sorely puzzled to tell our children

"All about the war, And what they killed each other for,"

as the benefits which have accrued to the Italians from that great struggle seem to us to be almost inappreciable. The words addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to M. Hübner, the Austrian minister, on the first day of the year now under review, gave rise to serious apprehensions as to the continuance of

peace in Europe. Early in May, war between France and Austria was formally announced, and Napoleon assumed supreme command of the allied forces, fixing his head-quarters at Alessandria. Then followed those dearly-bought victories which form so glorious a chapter in the martial records of France, but which only led to the fraternal embrace of the two Emperors at Villafranca on the 11th of July, and the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont.

In connection with the Italian war we note two horrible incidents, which give us some idea of the freedom enjoyed by the Italians -namely, the sack of Perugia by the Swiss mercenaries of the Pope on the 20th of June, and the assassination of Count Anviti at Parma by a mob infuriated by years of suffering, and the thought that the small amount of liberty they then enjoyed, was about to be snatched from

them by a conspiracy.

Though England wisely abstained from interfering with the potentates who were fighting out their quarrels on the plains of Lombardy, she did not neglect to take necessary precautions to insure her own safety in case of an attack from a power intoxicated by success, and thirsty for still more glory. The year 1859 witnessed the inauguration of the Volunteer movement, which, like an avalanche, seems to be gathering strength as it proceeds, and which cannot fail to influence materially the future of our country. We agree with Mr. Carlyle that the world would be all the better for a good drill, and we are glad to see the youth of England abandoning the billiard cue for the rifle, and practising the "goose-step" in lieu of the Varsovienne. The final suppression of the mutiny in India, and the consequent disbanding of nearly 10,000 of our soldiers under almost rebellious circumstances; the commencement of a third Chinese war; and the displacement of a Conservative by a Liberal Cabinet, are events of no small moment to Great Britain, and together make 1859 a most important year.

Mr. Walpole's Bill, "To regulate the Keeping and Sale of Poisons," after having suffered much from cruel treatment, was brought to an untimely end by the dissolution of Parliament following the defeat of Lord Derby's ministry on the Reform Bill. The Bill, in its original form, though of little use, was, perhaps, less offensive than its predecessors; but before its demise it had fallen away to a mere skeleton,

and all parties agreed in regarding its annihilation as a happy release.

The Smethurst case, which made so much noise in England during the latter half of the past year, has drawn the attention of the public to certain defects in our criminal law, which we trust ere long to see remedied. In our last number we alluded to the want of a Court of Appeal in criminal cases; and we would now urge the necessity for the speedy establishment of a responsible toxicological tribunal, so that the fate of a suspected murderer shall not rest upon the evidence of one chemist,

however expert he may be as an analyst.

During the past year Death snatched away some of the brightest ornaments of this nineteenth century. Among those who have devoted their lives to scientific pursuits we miss the great Humboldt, who was universally regarded as the monarch of the scientific world, and who has left such an epitome of the knowledge of his day as will perpetuate his name; Lassaigne, the great French chemist; Jacob Bell, the energetic President of the Pharmaceutical Society; Henfrey, the profound botanist; Peacock, the brilliant analyst; and Wilson, the eminent technologist of Edinburgh; -these are some of the names which are inscribed on the tombs of 1859. Let us hope that

they have left behind them men worthy of filling their places.

But though Death has been busy with his scythe amongst us, we are able to add to the facts of the year, the births of two journals devoted to the interests of our constituents—namely, "The Chemical News," a weekly, treating of scientific chemistry; and the present publication, "The Chemist and Druggist," which has achieved one of the greatest successes on record in the journalistic world: although we have only reached our fifth number, we have every reason to believe that we have already secured a larger number of readers than any other journal addressing the pharmaceutical body. Encouraged by such a reception, we contemplate considerable additions and improvements; among others, the enlargement of our journal and staff of contributors. These alterations will be commenced in our next, we therefore leave them to speak for themselves without further prelude.

THE HISTORY OF CHYMISTRY.

CHAPTER III.

In this chapter we must resume our observations upon the art of dyeing as known to the ancients. To the ingredients which we have already mentioned as used by them in this art, we must now add safflower* (containing two colouring matters, one yellow and the other red), as being the primitive dye of the Egyptians, with which they produced several shades of those two colours, namely, pink, dark red, pale red or brick colour, and light and dark yellow. It was used for all common purposes, especially in the dyeing of cotton and linen, and was cultivated in Egypt at a very early age of the world. The first knowledge the Europeans possessed of dyeing, it appears, was from safflower obtained from Egypt.

The mummies of the Egyptians afford us tangible and conclusive evidence of their labours and attainments, not only in other departments of the arts, but also in that of dyeing. † The exquisitely dyed stuffs which adorned the living, and were the pride and boast of the skill and acquirements of Nineveh, Babylon, Thebes, and Tyre, have disappeared in oblivious ages, and would seem to have perished with all the pomp and splendour of ancient orientalism, and our knowledge of them is from the relations of historians and other writers; but the dyed cloths of the mummies still remain to us. Upon two mummies presented to the University of London by Mr. Morrison were cloths of a pale red colour, which on examination was found to be the dye safflower, and which was well secured by mordants.; The cloth covering of a mummy now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, was of a beautiful lemon colour, of fine linen, with a remarkably soft and smooth texture. The dye colour was found to be carthamus. On several mummies || sent to England by Mr. Salt, formerly Consul-General of Egypt, were cloths of various colours, namely, pink, yellow, blue, fawn, and red; some of them had these colours woven in stripes, and which somewhat resembled our modern ginghams. These various colours, after many laborious experiments, were found to be indigo, safflower, and kermes. The blue, after being boiled, was unaltered; soap, potash, and sulphuric acid had no action upon it; but it was gradually destroyed by means of chloride of lime, and instantly destroyed by strong nitric acid, thus proving the blue colour to be indigo.

Although the age of the mummies from which these specimens of cloth were taken are not known, we may reasonably infer that they date from a very remote and distant era. The preservation, therefore, of such delicate colours as blue of indigo and pink and yellow of safflower for so long a period is very surprising, and it proves that substances which are easily and materially affected by heat, light, and moisture, are almost unalterable if secured from the latter; and it is singular to observe, that portions of the blue cloth which had withstood the effects of time in the dark and dry catacombs of Egypt, after being exposed for a short time on the grass, lost all their colour.

The pallampoors, or chintz counterpanes of Madras, were early productions of tinctorial acquirements, and according to the description we have of the process of dyeing them, we find that dye-absorbing drugs were used by means of small brushes, and that certain parts of the surface received a coating of wax to prevent the dye spreading the entire fabric, and by this means various colours were introduced upon one article. The present appearance of some of these colours is very beautiful. Monsieur Roder a few years since brought from India a rich and valuable collection of ancient dyed stuffs, and also specimens of the implements or apparatus used in the Indian process of dyeing and printing on cotton. The tints were very brilliant and the quality of the cloth excited great admiration, some having as fine a texture as our own most delicate muslins. Amongst the many curiosities in the exhibition of

Jan. 14, 1860.]

^{*} Carthamus Tinctorius.

[†] The library of the Cambridge University contains a valuable and antique manuscript copy of the Pentateuch (obtained by Dr. Buchanan from Malabar, a colony inhabited by black Jews, who are believed to be of the first dispersion), written on goats' skins dyed red, and measuring about forty-eight feet long and about twenty-two inches broad, the colour of which is very good.

[‡] Pliny Informs us that the Egyptians knew the use of mordants, or those substances which impart no colour, but which enable woven fabrics to absorb and fasten colouring drugs.

[§] Herodotus states that the ancients enveloped their dead in cloth made from byssus, which Mr. Bauer contends was flax.

^{||} These mummies, taken from the sepulchres of Thebes, are now in the British Museum.

M. Roder was an ancient chintz counterpane, five French yards long and two and a half broad, which he was informed was the product of a Hindoo princess. The exquisite labour and skill displayed must have been marvellous, and the time occupied in its completion very great—some even say the whole lifetime of the princess was devoted to its completion.

The Romans and Grecians* practised dyeing at a very early period, but more especially the former, as the Athenians generally wore plain white robes. Their dye drugs were copperas, blue vitriol, alkanut root, archil, pomegranate secds, nutgalls, &c. The Roman dyers were celebrated for their green, orange, and grey colours, described in Pliny's Natural History.

The art of printing colours on calico, or what is termed calico-printing, first dawned in the remotest ages at Callicut, in India, from which place the English title of calico-printing derives its name. Calico-printing was also lucratively pursued by the oriental processes in Asia Minor and also by the Levantese centuries ago. The first appearance of this art in England was in 1696, conducted in a small factory near Richmond, Surrey, by a French Huguenot, who, with thousands of others, through the persecution they were subject to on the revocation of the edict of Nantes and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, sought refuge in this country. In the reign of William the Third, about the year 1700, an Act was passed for preventing the importation of Indian dyed stuffs into England, and in consequence of this conservative injunction several calico printing works soon became established in Essex, Surrey, and Derby. But the progress of the art of dyeing was greatly impeded by various Acts of Parliament. In the reign of Elizabeth a law was made to check the importation of all colouring drugs, and which authorised searchers to seize and burn all the indigo and logwood that could be found. This disgraceful enactment was not repealed till the reign of Charles the Second, and was submitted to by our ancestors for nearly a hundred years. We also find that Parliament, in the time of George the First, passed an Act prohibiting the "wearing of all printed calicoes whatsoever, either of foreign or domestic origin." This cruel law dealt a severe blow against the progress of this ingenious art; and though not many years in force, from that time till the year 1831 calico printed goods were severely taxed, in which year the last remaining impost of threepence-halfpenny per square yard was abolished.

(To be continued.)

Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ."-Carm. lib. ii., Ode xviii.

THE EDUCATION OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

[COMMUNICATED BY T. ANDERSON.]

THE education of our young rising chemists is a subject which must claim the attention of all well-wishers of the profession, and we therefore offer no apology for introducing it to our readers. The late lamented Dr. Wilson a short time ago made some very valuable suggestions on this head, and had we thought his ideas practical, we should have lost no time in recommending their adoption; for in our opinion, could they be carried out, the chemists and druggists of this country would stand out as one of the most respectable and united bodies of men. But it is only too true that by far the largest number of chemists and druggists in the present state of society cannot be only professionals; their struggle for a subsistence must be by dint of hard work, and not by compounding medicines alone. We are sorry, therefore, to find that Mr. Haselden, who writes in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" of this month, is recommending a course which we sincerely believe will injure his reputation as a liberal man. A youth desirous of becoming a chemist and druggist, he intimates, should have a fair knowledge of arithmetic, orthography and caligraphy, geography, geometry, Latin, Greek, French, and German. He should then be apprenticed for three years; at the expiration of that time he should attend the lectures of the Pharmaceutical Society upon "Practical pharmacy, chemistry and toxicology, materia medica and botany." "He should know, besides the direct action, the dose of every drug and preparation, and he should be versed in the antidotes for all poisonous substances:" and this knowledge Mr. Haselden would compel every young man to recesses before he compelesses the observes more this point. "A compelesses the observes more this point." possess before he commences business. He observes upon this point, " Λ compulsory educational enactment appears to me to be the only available and effectual course to be adopted."

We conclude such remarks are absurd and monstrous, but if Mr. Haselden thinks it possible to carry them out, why does not be recommend the Apothecaries' Hall as the asylum after all

^{*} Horace mentions the purple dye of the Laconians in the following lines:-" Nec Laconicas mihi

the expense and labour which he would necessitate? It would not become the dignity of any man educated upon the system proposed by Mr. Haselden to be a mere vendor of drugs, oils, and paints; and we find that nearly two-thirds of the chemists and druggists are obliged to so mix up their trade, and if not with oils and paints, with the sale of nostrums or the manufacture

of some preparation requiring no chemical knowledge whatever.

There is and always will be a necessity for a highly educated and intelligent, but necessarily limited class, who stand at the head of the profession; and as long as this is the case such men will be found: but to render it incumbent upon all to labour for those high attainments, which can only be of service to the few, would, we think, be a great injustice, inasmuch as it would entail an unnecessary waste of time and expenditure on a large number to whom high intellectual attainments are of little or no value in their calling. Therefore we have no faith in compulsory education for the large body of the profession, but think that much good may be done by the diffusion amongst them of articles, not merely on abstract chemical subjects and examinations upon matters that never come under their notice, but of articles which will inform them of their every day demands, and examinations which will instruct them how to conduct their businesses in accordance with the requirements of the times.

30, Duke Street, Manchester Squarc.

GLYCERINE:

ITS HISTORY, PREPARATION, PROPERTIES, ACTIONS, USES, &c.

HISTORY.—Glycerine was familiar to Scheele, and was termed by him the "sweet principle of fats." It was described by Gobley as a yellowish sweet-tasting viscous liquid, existing as the organic base of certain organic acids (oleic, &c.) in the various fats and fat oils, and as phospho-glyceric acid in the yolk of egg. But Mons. Chevreul was the first who scientifically investigated the fixed oils and fats and the theory of saponification, and the first discoverer of glycerine, whose investigations were published in 1823 under the title of "Recherches chimiques sur les Corps gras d'Origine animale."

PREPARATION.—It is obtained pure by heating together in a sand bath olive oil, or any of the animal fats, with protoxide of lead (litharge) and water, constantly stirring the mixture, and carefully replacing with boiling water such of the first added portions of that liquid as may have been lost by evaporation, when we shall in a short time produce a soap or lead plaster. The soap being made, the glycerine remains in the aqueous fluid, from which any lead must be deprived by passing through it a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The clear liquor is then to be decanted and gently heated to expel all excess of gas; after which it is purified by filtration through pure animal charcoal, and concentrated in a stove or vacuo at a moderate

Jan. 14, 1860.]

PROPERTIES.—The formula of glycerine is C₆ H₇ O₅+HO. Its spec. grav. is 1.27. It is a transparent liquid without colour or smell, of a syrupy consistence, with a very sweet taste: hence its name. It mixes with water and alcohol in any proportions, but is insoluble in ether. Its solvent power is nearly equal to water, and extends to all the deliquescent salts, and even to oxide of lead and some of the metallic sulphates, chlorides, and nitrates.* Solid potassa by a gentle heat changes it into acetate and formate, and at the same time disengages hydrogen gas;† nitric acid transforms it into water, carbonic and oxalic acid; chlorine produces a white flakey precipitate of an ethereal odour and acid astringent taste, the formula of which corresponds to chloric ether; brominc likewise produces a similar ethereal compound; and sulphuric acid changes it into sugar,‡ forming sulpho-glyceric acid,§ which is easily decomposed by heat into glycerine and sulphuric acid. Glycerine cannot be made to crystallize nor to ferment; but, according to Redtenbacher, when mixed with dilute yeast, and exposed for some months at 70° to 85°, it yields metacetonic acid. When thrown upon hot coals glycerine takes fire and burns like oil; and when boiled, gives off the pungent vapour of a volatile product called acrolein.

Actions and Uses.—This substance has come into very general use for a variety of purposes—the treatment of diseases of the ear passages; deafness; diseases of the skin, especially those of a scorbutic or scaly character, or attended with irritation; and in all cases where a moist surface is required to be maintained. It is administered also internally by many of the medical profession as a substitute for cods' liver oil, in doses of a desert-spoonful to a tablespoonful in water, and alone and combined with pepsine in certain cases of dyspepsia, &c. It is sold in a variety of forms as nostrums by London chemists, viz., "Glycerine Jelly," "Glycerine Cream," and "Glycerine Water" for chapped hands and lips, and mixed with oil

and perfumed as a wash for the head.

[†] Dumas and Stass. Si-sulphate of the oxide of glyceryl of Liebig.

NEUTRALISATION OF FIRE-DAMP.

It is sufficient to inform the intelligent man that a given desirable object can be attained, to cause him to use his utmost exertions to secure to himself the honour of being the first to attain it; and, as the "Chemist and Druggist" will be ever watchful to keep its readers informed of every new field for research, the proposition for the neutralisation of fire-damp must not be passed over in silence. The discovery is asserted to have been already made, but the correctness of the assertion is very questionable. Mr. A. Wall, of Birmingham, has recently conducted a series of experiments, in the presence of certain members of the scientific press, to prove that he can neutralise or destroy the explosive gases of mines, as fast as they are thrown off. Our readers are aware that the gas he has to deal with is carburetted-hydrogen, and what he proposes to do is, to separate the carbon, and cause the remaining hydrogen to combine with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and thus form water. In the first instance, Mr. Wall stated, that 1-20th part of the hydrogen escaped into the mine, to be carried off by the ventilation; but he has since declared his ability entirely to decompose the carburetted-hydrogen, and to leave every part of the mine as pure as if no deleterious gas were generated. This extraordinary effect is produced, it is said, by placing a certain substance, which (as the patent for applying it has not yet been secured) is kept secret, between two perforated screens, and covering every heading, where most of the foul gas is generated, with one of the said apparatuses. The problem is, to find a substance which will decompose carburetted-hydrogen, and facilitate the combination of oxygen and hydrogen to form water; this, we think, Mr. Wall has not done, so that the field for discovery is still open. The separation of the carbon he can, of course, effect easily enough, but he certainly has not demonstrated that he has any material power over the hydrogen.

Now it cannot be questioned that the neutralisation of fire-damp would prove highly remunerative to the fortunate inventor who should be first to publish the discovery of a really practical method which would leave the present ventilation so free from contamination that the air in a coal mine would be little more injurious to health than that at the surface. That Mr. Wall has made a discovery we do not deny, but at present that discovery is in as crude a form as was the art of Photography before Daguerre introduced his improvements. We hope

this hint will not be lost.

GRIFFIN'S PATENT BLAST GAS FURNACE

We assisted last week at some very interesting experiments with the above invention. The patentee, Mr. J. J. Griffin, author of "Chemical Recreations," and other instructive works, is well known as the introducer of many utilities in connection with science, and appears to combine in his person the unusual attributes of theory and practice. The want of a portable furnace of sufficient power for practical working has long been felt, and, as far as our judgment goes, it is supplied by this patent. To convey an adequate idea of its capabilities would occupy several pages, therefore all we can do is briefly to describe its construction and modus operands. An idea of the latter will, perhaps, be best conveyed, if we say that it is, in fact, that of a blow-pipe, capable of being worked at any given power. The outer case consists of an ordinary fire-clay furnace, with slight modifications of form; in the centre is placed a plumbago cylinder pierced with holes, the space between it and the case being filled with pebbles. Into the end of this cylinder a burner is fitted, which is supplied with gas at the usual pressure, and with a blast of common air supplied by a blowing machine at about ten times the pressure of the gas. Under this burner, so arranged as to concentrate on itself the heat of the flame, the crucible is placed; and some idea of the power produced will be formed by the reader when we state, that the whole process of lighting, melting, &c., some tough copper occupied only fifteen minutes. We were shown metals of all kinds which had been fused with success, and see no reason to doubt the applicability of the furnace to every purpose where red or white heat are required. It will be a great boon to experimenters, and, on a large scale, must prove advantageous to chemists, assayers, glass-makers, &c. only limit to the power of the furnace appears to be the want of crucibles capable of resisting the highest action of heat, as greater effects could otherwise easily be produced by the use of either oxygen gas or heated atmospheric air; even with cold atmospheric air pure nickel iron, &c., can only be melted in the crucibles manufactured by the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, which necessarily communicate to the metals more or less carbon, being principally composed of graphit. As no other kind of crucible will withstand the action of pure iron or nickel, the patentee is fortunate in having within reach a manufactory which has the means of supplying not only the crucibles, but also the cylinders, furnaces, &c.; and stimulated by the success of the carbon crucibles, we hope the company will endeavour to produce a melting pot that shall enable Mr. Griffin fully to develope the power of his invention. In conclusion, we sum up a few of the miscellaneous uses of the blast gas furnace:-1. The preparation of chemical substances by the projection of mixtures into a crucible kept at a red or a white heat. 2. For melting silver, gold, copper, cast iron, brass, bronze, nickel-silver, &c., either for making small castings or ingots. 3. For experiments on glass; every description of which it is able

4. For experiments on enamels, coloured glasses, and artificial gems. 5. For experiments on metallic alloys. 6. For the fusion of steel. 7. For the use of dentists, in the preparation of mineral artificial teeth. 8. For the assay of ores of silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, and other metals. 9. For all purposes of ignition, combustion, fusion, or dry distillation, at a red heat, or a white heat, where it is desirable to produce those temperatures promptly, certainly, steadily, conveniently, and cheaply.

A considerable quantity of Condy's Fluid has been shipped through the Apothecaries' Company, and Messrs. Savory and Moore, for the use of the Chinese Expedition, per the

Melbourne, Mauritius, and other Hospital Ships.

R. O. H. writes us, "that a man is travelling the country with a preparation of gold ink and gold paint. He wants to get a few agents in the town, and recommends you to try a little of his stock; he will spare you as small a quantity as 6s. worth; will supply you with bills and show cards in a few days, and if you want any more stock you must address to Messrs. Hart & Co., 2, Turner Street, Commercial Road, London. I was foolish enough to take 6s. worth, also a friend of mine, but have received no bills, &c.; consequently I wrote to the above address; the letter is returned—'gone away, no address.'"

CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—Since the beautiful researches of Liebig upon the composition of storm rains, the chemical action of lightning traversing the atmosphere is no longer a matter of doubt. Thus it is found that the water of these rains contains a portion of nitrate of ammonia, and the mode of formation of this salt is easily explained. At the moment of passing through the moist atmosphere, the lightning decomposes the vapour of water; and the powerfully electrised oxygen and hydrogen gases which are produced by this decomposition enter into combination with the nitrogen of the air, producing on the one hand nitric acid, and on the other ammonia. The nitric acid which is proved to exist in rain-water is considered by Arago to explain the formation of natural nitre beds in certain localities where no traces of animal matter can be found. M. Boussingault holds that this nitrate of ammonia, formed directly in the air and washed to the soil by the rain-water, acts as a true manure, and contributes powerfully to the support of the luxuriant vegetation of the tropical regions, where, for months together, the thunder is heard each day with such intensity. - Gavarett's " Traité d'Electricité."

PERFUMERY.—Our readers may be interested to learn where, for the most part, the flowers grow, the sweet aroma of which is used for the purposes of perfumery. The chief places of their growth are the South of France and Piedmont-namely, Montpellier, Grasse, Nimes, Cannes, and Nicc; these two last especially are the paradise of violets, and furnish a yearly produce of about 13,000 lb. of violet blossoms. Nice produces a harvest of 100,000 lb. of orange blossoms; and Cannes as much again, and of a finer odour: 500 lb. of orange blossoms yield about 2 lb. of pure Neroly oil. At Cannes the acacia thrives particularly well, and produces yearly about 9,000 lb. of acacia blossoms. One great perfumery distillery at Cannes uses yearly about 140,000 lb. of orange blossoms, 20,000 lb. of acacia blossoms (Acacia Farnesiana), 140,000 lb. of rose leaves, 32,000 lb. of jessamine blossoms, 20,000 lb. of violets, and 8,000 lb. of tuberoses, together with a great many other sweet herbs. The extraction of the ethereal oils, the small quantities of which are mixed in the flowers with such large quantities of other vegetable juices, that it requires about 600 lb. of rose leaves to win one ounce of otto of roses, demands a very careful treatment. The French, favoured by their climate, are the most active, although not always the most careful, preparers of perfumes; half the world is furnished by this branch of their industry.

Professor Cruveilhier's Purgative Mixture.—Narbonne honey, 30 grammes; syrup of buckthorn, 30 grammes; powdered senna leaves, 4 grammes; powdered jalap, 4 grammes; powdered scammony, 1 gramme; powdered squills, 40 centigrammes; powdered calomel, 40 centigrammes; powdered digitalis, 40 centigrammes. Divide the mixture into four parts, and take the four doses in eight days—one every other day. Used in albuminuria.—Repertoire

de Pharm.

Gelose and Indian Ink.—M. Payen read a note lately at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in which he gives an account of the chemical analysis which he had made of a substance recently imported from China, the origin of which has remained till the present time nearly unknown. This substance is of a filamentous appearance, greenish white in colour, and is said to have exciting and alimentary properties. M. Payen announces that he has succeeded in obtaining from it a new chemical principle, to which he gives the name of gélose (42 carbon, 5.7 hydrogen, and 51.4 oxygen). It contains no nitrogen. M. Payen has sought for some known vegetable producing an analogous compound, which he has found in an alga of Javathe Gelidum corneum; hence the name gélose. M. Dumas on this occasion drew the attention of M. Payen to the Indian ink (encre de Chine), which contains a gelatinous matter of whose composition we are ignorant. We know that it differs from ordinary gelatine, which is the reason why the Indian ink made in Europe, in which ordinary gelatine is employed, differs so much from the ink of China, in which latter, possibly, gélose may be found.—L'Institut.

QUERIES.

[No Communications will be attended to unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents requiring answers must send their queries not later than the 2nd of the month. This part of our journal will in future receive our most careful attention, and we doubt not that with the assistance of our Subscribers it will prove a very valuable and important feature.]

38. Crab Oil.—Can any one give any information as to the properties and value of this article, and for what purpose it is used.

39. Greenheart Bark from Demerara.—Wanted information as to the value and uses

of this bark.

40. Which is the best work on photo-genetic productions?

41. Is the new edition of Dr. Ure's Arts, Manufactures, and Mines ready?

42. Can you inform me what the Sulphate of Anilin is? [It is a brown crystalline salt, procured by mixing a solution of anilin with sulphuric acid, and evaporating the liquid until

crystals are formed. Anilin is made by the action of potassa upon indigo.]

A Correspondent says, "In the 'Chemist and Druggist' for October is a formula for mastic for filling teeth, in which it says mix four parts of the powder with a solution of fifty parts of chloride of zine and one of borax. Is it intended to convey the idea that it is to be fifty parts of the "Solution of chloride zinc;" if so, it would seem to me to form quite a fluid—or is it intended to be the solid chloride zinc, made a paste by the addition of water. Please inform me. [The formula here alluded to was perfectly correct; we must trouble the writer to refer again, and he will find that three parts of oxide of zinc are mentioned as part of the formula, which would prevent the result spoken of.—Ed.]

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S QUERIES.

21. Process for silvering concave mirrors.—Having prepared some very fine Paris plaster by passing it through a silk sieve, and some a little coarser, passed through a hair cloth, the first is to be made into a creamy liquor with water, and after smearing the concave surface of the glass with a film of olive oil, the fine plaster is to be poured into it, and spread by turning about, till a layer of plaster be formed about a tenth of an inch thick. The second, or coarse plaster, being now made into a thin paste, poured over the first and moved about, readily in-corporates with it, in its imperfectly hardened state. Thus an exact mould is obtained of the concave surface of the glass, which lies about \(\frac{3}{2} \) of an inch thick upon it, but is not allowed to rise above its outer edge. The mould being perfectly dried, must be marked with a point of coincidence on the glass, in order to permit of its being exactly replaced in the same position, after it has been lifted out. The mould is now removed, and a round sheet of tinfoil is applied to it, so large that it may project an inch or more over the plaster and glass all round; this margin of tinfoil is necessary in order that it may be secured to the contour of the mould, which should be done by means of small pieces of white wax, first made a little soft with Venice turpentine. Before fixing the tinfoil, care must be taken that it is equally spread all over the mould, and that every wrinkle is removed (which the pliancy of the foil easily admits of), by carefully rubbing and pressing with the fingers. The concave glass is now to be placed in the hollow bed of a sack filled with fine sand, set in a box well jointed and capable of retaining quicksilver. It is then to be well cleaned by means of sifted wood ashes, or Spanish white, dusted upon the surface through a small cotton bag, and wiped with clean linen cloths. Care must be taken not to breathe upon it, for upon those parts where the breath may have touched the silver will not adhere. The concavity must now be filled with quicksilver, to the very lip, and the mould gradually dipped into it, but not allowed to touch the bottom; it is then withdrawn, and the mercury that is found to adhere to the foil is to be rubbed with a soft flannel over the entire surface, until it becomes quite bright and amalgamated; every precaution being taken not to breathe upon it. Should the first operation of dipping and rubbing not succeed in producing a good amalgam, the process must be again and again repeated. Whenever this brightening, as we will term it, seems complete, the mould must be again immersed, not vertically, but obliquely downwards, till the middles are even, i.e., one edge at first, so as gradually to expel all superfluous quicksilver, until the mark on the mould coincides with the mark on the glass. Whatever mercury is not displaced by fixing the mould, a little pressure must be exerted to expel it slowly, which may be collected in a leather bag attached to a spout in connection with a groove at the bottom of the box. It must now be allowed to remain untouched for half an hour, when it is to be carefully inverted, to completely drain off the excess of mercury; for this purpose a box similar to the first is required, with a support in the centre, about an inch higher than the four edges, the upper surface of the support being nearly equal in diameter to that of the mould. It is necessary to have two workmen to execute the following operation: each steadies the mould with the one hand, and gradually raises the box with the other, care being taken not to derange the mould, in resting it on the (convex) support of the box. The redundant mercury now drains off; and if the weight of the sand bags are not thought sufficient, more may be added, until what is thought a necessary pressure is arrived at. In this position the whole is to be left for three or four days, when the tinfoil

border must be pared off with a sharp knife or razor. The weights are now to be removed, and a concave mirror is the product.—Another method has been communicated by Mr. Charles

G. Dean, of Abingdon, Berks; but we prefer the above.

Jan. 14, 1860.]

23. Take 1 lb. of fine-sifted borings, 2 ozs. of sal ammoniac, 1 oz. of flour of sulphur, rub them well together in a mortar, and keep the mixture quite dry in a bottle. To use it, add to every part, by measure, twenty such parts of sifted borings; mix them well together in a mortar, or other iron vessel, pouring cold water gently in till of proper consistency. When it has ceased effervescing, apply it as usual.—Iron, Stone, Pipe Joints, &c. If boiled oil and larthage be added to the white and red lead commonly used for such purposes, it will form a cement capable of resisting a considerable pressure of steam. The proportions are unimportant, but a good share of red lead hastens its drying.

24. Rosemary water, 1 gal.; rect. spirit, ½ pt.; pearlash, 1 oz.; tinted with brown colouring.
25. Lemons wrapped in tissue paper, packed in sawdust, and secured in an earthenware jar from the influence of the atmosphere, will keep for an indefinite period quite fresh.

26. We believe the best and cheapest apparatus for making mercurial sheep ointment, is one invented and sold by Mr. Goodhall, Peter's Street, Derby, who, we have no doubt, will be happy to give every information upon it, and also the best practical method of making the ointment. The following receipt is generally adopted in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, for relative mercurial sheep circumstate and processing the product of the processing the process of the processing the process of the processing the process of t making mercurial sheep ointment: mercury, 2 lbs., Venice turpentine, 12 ozs., rub them together until globules are no longer visible; then add ½ pint spirits of turpentine, and 8 lbs. of lard, the lard to be previously melted. Or, quicksilver, Venice turpentine, of each 8 lbs.; rub until the globules quite disappear; then add resin melted, 2 lbs., whale oil, ½ gallon, lard melted, 28 lbs., mix and stir until cold.—(Correspondent.)

Hypophosphite of iron is soluble in sulphuric acid.

28. Solution of sulphate of magnesia, if made with distilled water and slightly heated to

expel the air it may contain, will keep without turning ropy.

29. The process for bleaching bone and ivory is as follows: the bone or ivory is first to be rubbed with pounded pumice-stone and water, and then placed moist under a glass shade, which must be well luted to the stand at the bottom, and exposed to the heat of the sun. The sun's rays, without the glass shade, would be likely to produce fissures or cracks in the bone or ivory. The moist rubbing and exposure may be continued until the desired whiteness is attained. Beasley says a solution of sulphuric acid will bleach ivory.—(Correspondent.)

34. It is disputed which is the most economical, paraffin, petroline, or photogen, and until further investigations have been made, we cannot speak decided upon the subject, but are in-

clined to believe paraffin to be the most economical.

36. We have made enquiries for a work on medicated lozenges, but cannot learn of one.

Bateman's Magnacopia contains some little information upon the subject.

37. Oil of horse chestnuts. We have seen samples of this preparation from several manufacturers, &c. One from Messrs. Anderson, of Duke Street, Manchester Square, we can certainly speak of as being a genuine oil. It is of a dark brown colour, missible in ether, alcohol, and turpentine, and possesses a hot pungent taste. It was, we believe, brought before the notice of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, about twelve months since, and immediately introduced into England by Messrs. Anderson. It is sedative and stimulant in its action, and is a valuable remedy in cases of gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.; but as we purpose detailing the nature of new remedies, as will have been seen in our notice, we at present refrain from further remarks.

Dr. Ogden requests the following formula to be used in preference to the one published in

your October number-Chlorodyn:-

Æther Chlor. f3j. Tinet. Capsic..... f3ss. Olei. Menth. Pip. gr. ij. Morphiæ Hydrochlor..... gr. viii. Acid. Hydrocyan. (Sch.). gr. xij.

"Perchloric gr. xx.
Tinct. Can. Indicæ. f 5j.
Theriacæ f 5j. Misce.

The importance of the medical profession knowing what they prescribe, needs no comment.

Mr. Hay, of Stonehouse, writes us: "Your answer, No. 2, is likely to mislead the inquirer. I have Soda Font made by Hunter; it is labelled, 'Hunter's Improved Soda Font, London.'"

"Pharmacy" may purchase the work named with every confidence, it being the very best

treatise on the subject.

Mr. Heath.—We are pleased to learn that our article on "Pepsine" is approved of. Liquor Pepsine is made as follows:-Take of pepsine, made as directed in our last number, one drachm and a half; distilled water, six drachms; white wine fifteen drachms; white sugar, one ounce; spirit of wine, three drachms. Mix, and when the sugar is dissolved, filter the solution. One tablespoonful contains about fifteen grains of pepsine and may be given after every meal.

TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Faraday has just delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, on "Physical or Inorganic Forces."

Dr. Crace Calvert has delivered an interesting lecture on "Starches: the purposes to which they are applied, and improvements in their manufacture." A full report will be found in the

"Journal of the Society of Arts," No. 370.

Messrs. Digby & Co. have sent us one of their Pharmaceutical Almanacks. We believe any chemist can procure one gratis by applying. It is well got up, but does not carry out its title so fully as it easily might by the introduction of pharmaceutical items of interest. We shall publish one ourselves next year; meantime the courtesy of Mr. Digby deserves our thanks, and his Almanack is sufficiently useful and ornamental to retain a place in our office.

Chloroform.—Mr. A. Renwick, surgeon, has died under the influence of chloroform, taken by him to deaden the pain of an operation.—A German, named B. Moncrieff, has destroyed himself by means of the same agent at Liverpool; poverty and consequent distress appeared

to have unsettled his mind.

A child of Mrs. A. M'Manus, Enniskillen, aged two years, was by mistake allowed to take a drink out of a cup containing vitriol, which had been procured for Mrs. M'Manus to relieve her of toothache. The child lingered a little over a day. Another child has been killed at Doncaster by an overdose of a teaspoonful and a half of Godfrey's Cordial.

An explosion of fulminating powder has taken place on the premises of Mr. Hinks, colour-maker, Little Green-lanes, Birmingham. Mr. Hinks manufactures the powder for percussion cap makers, and a quantity being left in a shed drying, an explosion took place, the roof and

a length of 25 yards of building being thrown down.

At Firbeck, a farmer has had forty sheep, besides several horses and cattle, poisoned. It was at first supposed that they had been killed by electricity during a storm, but from sheep, horses, and cows having died suddenly since, an investigation has been made, which leads to the belief that they have all been poisoned by rape cake which had been forwarded as manure, but was used as food for cattle. An analysis of the cake shows that it contains mineral poison. It is feared that the loss will be increased, as both sheep, horses, and cattle are affected to such an extent that they are not expected to recover.

C. S. M. writes us to draw attention to a recent letter from Dr. Griffin in the *Times*, and which, referring to the Redland poisoning case, reflects harshly and unjustly upon chemists and druggists who do not belong to the Pharmaceutical Society, membership of which the

writer pronounces to be the only guarantee of adequate education and acquirements.

TRADE REPORT.*

Business presents the usual features which characterise this period of the year. Future prospects, we are happy to report, favourable; books being well filled with orders for the new year. Reviewing the past year, we find that it has been unprecedentedly prosperous. Sound trade to a similar extent has never been done in any one twelvemonth before. The fluctuations in the prices of chemicals have not been great, but the tendency especially towards the close of the year has been towards a decline. Nothing but the continued political excitement on the Continent, which has at last culminated in our Volunteer Movement at home, could have prevented a still larger business being done. But while on the one hand we regret the cause and its effects, we must not forget that it has saved us from we know not what perils in the shape of speculations. With money the perfect drug it has been in the market, it is surprising how little speculation has taken place. If 1860 opens smoothly, if the Congress goes off satisfactorily, we may expect a saturnalia. Already we see symptoms of the coming change in the proposed City Railways, the Shipping Insurance Companies, the Newspaper Publishing, the Lime-Light Producing, and other associations recently introduced. Certain it is that holders of capital will not long remain satisfied with the present state of affairs, which yields them from 1 to 3 per cent.; and all we can hope for is, that the channels opened for its use may be legitimate. There is no change to note in the state of home or foreign demands; both are healthy. The following remarks are condensed from the "Public Ledger:"—

Soda-Ash, Soda-Crystals, Bicarb. Soda, and Bleaching Powder.—All these articles were quoted at remunerative prices at this time last year, and continued to advance the first eight months of the year, when the home market became glutted in consequence of re-sales of parcels originally bought by exporters; this, together with the increased production at this time of the year, has caused prices to recede to the present very low quotations. Tartaric Acid.—The price opened last year at 1/6 per lb. and advanced to 1/10 per lb. shortly afterwards, which was maintained until April. Subsequently it was offered more freely, and gradually receded to 1/6, from which point it has rallied to the present quotation of 1/10 per lb., and closes with a firm appearance. The prospects for the future are flattering, as the stock is only

moderate, and the raw material never more scarce either here or abroad than at the present time. Citric Acid fluctuated considerably. On the 1st of January last year the price was 2/2 per lb., and during the same month it advanced to 2/5, and remained at that figure until April, when there was a decline to 2/3, and from that period continued to recede, and in October it was quoted at 1/10. In November the price advanced to 2/3 per lb., the present rate. The stock is moderate and well held, and there appears every probability of prices Oxalic Acid.—This article was very much depressed throughout the year, and advancing. the tendency, notwithstanding the high prices of the raw material, has been constantly downward. During the past few weeks there has been a slight improvement. A parcel of discoloured (10 tons) was disposed of a day or two since at $8\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. The price for best quality is $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. Prussiate Potash during January advanced from $1/4\frac{1}{2}$ to $1/6\frac{1}{2}$ per lb., which price was maintained until April, when it was quoted at 1/6, and in May at 1/42; from June it has remained at 1/4. As the stock is small and the make diminished, we may calculate upon an advance ere long. Iodine has been entirely neglected; the consumption has been less than an average, and all confidence or interest appears to have forsaken it. There has been a gradual decline of /1½ per ounce during the year; still with the least extra demand for this or hydriodate potash, prices must improve. Sulphate Ammonia was selling at 14/to 15/ up to March, from that time to the present it has remained at 13/ to 14/, with a very languid market. Sundries. Oil of vitriol: the demand has been very limited in consequence of the depressed state of the manure trade; prices have ruled low and continue so. From the present quotations a discount of 15 to 20 per cent. can be obtained, and we think it advisable for consumers to secure their future supplies at present rates. Naphtha: an extraordinary demand was experienced during last month for both wood and mineral from the Continent, and large sales were made for present and forward delivery, at an advance of /9 to 1/ per gallon on previous quotations. Rosin: a dull trade has been experienced throughout the year, and prices have given way about 2/ to 4/ per cwt. on medium and fine qualities, caused by the depressed state of the soap trade. The stocks are exceedingly large both here and in America, more especially for the medium grades, which have been a complete drug throughout the year. Sal ammoniae: the demand has been limited, prices were maintained at 35/ to 36/ up to August, since which it has been selling at 33/ to 34/. Alum: a gradual decline has taken place during the year, amounting to 25/ per ton. On the 1st January it was quoted at 8l. 15s. to 9l. 15s., while the present price is 7l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. During the autumn there was a large export demand at the low quotation. Large quantities have been imported from France, the quality of which is much approved. Sulphate of copper has met with a good demand; prices have fluctuated considerably. Bi-chromate of potash was in good demand at 8 per lb. up to May, when it advanced to /11, and has remained at this to the present time. Chlorate of potash has been selling freely during the year; the fluctuations have not exceeded 1 per lb. Sugar of lead has been of dull sale, with a gradual decline of about 4l. per ton. Caustic soda has been in demand at 20l. to 22l. per ton. Salts of tartar: a fair trade has been done at 43l. 10s. down to 42l., at which it remains. Epsom salts were selling at 8/per cwt. until about September, when there was an increased demand with a decreased supply, so that 8/6 per cwt. has been freely paid, and it remains scarce thereat. Borax has remained stationary at 65/, with the usual demand. Arsenic: white powdered was selling at 12/ to 13/ up to November, but during last month it fell to 10/6 per cwt., but an advance is anticipated.

THE COURT STATE

0..64 0..70 0 68

> 0 21

6 13 6..14

> 0 0

> 0 14

1859. s. d. s. 1 7..0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$..0

£8 5 £0 9 10..0

0s. 6½d.0

15 0..16

20 0..21

45s. 0d. 0s.

50 0.. 0

50 $0..0 \\ 6..22$

11

12 0.. 0

14 0.. 0

60

2

0

45 0..50

0..65

2 9.. 0

f s.

	PRICE CURRENT,													
			1860.	1		1859.	1	1860.						
		s.	d. s.	d.	s.	d. s.	d.	CHEMICALS per lb. s. d. s. d.						
A	RROWROOT, duty 4	d. 1	per cwt.					Tartaric, crystal. 1 10 2 0						
	Bermudaper lb.	1	3 1	7	1	2 1	4	powdered. 1 10 2 0						
	St. Vincent	0	23 ()	63	0	31 0	9‡	Alumper ton £10 10 £0 0						
	Jamaica		2 0	5	0	$3\frac{1}{2}0$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	powder 8 10 0 0						
	Other West India	0	20	$3\frac{1}{4}$		2 0	4	Ammonia Carbon, lb. 0s. 6 d. 0 6 d.						
	Brazil	0	15 0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	13 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. £ s.						
	East India	0	13 0	3	0		4	Sulphate per ton 14 615 6						
		0	34.0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	$4\frac{1}{2}0$	9	Antimony, ore 16 018 0						
	Sierra Leone	0	$2\frac{1}{2}0$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$ 0	43	crude, per cwt 36s. 0d.38s. 0d						
A	SHES,per cwt.		_	-			_	regulus 50 052 0						
	Pot, Canada, 1st sort		6 0	0		0 0	0	French star 50 0 0 0						
	U. S., 1st sort			0		035		Arsenic, lump 18 0 0 0						
	Pearl, Canada, 1st sort			0		6 0		powder 11 011 6						
-	U. S., 1st sort	0	0 0	0	34	035	0	Bleaching Powder 12 012 6						
R	RIMSTONE,							Borax, E. I. refined. 44 064 0						
1	roughper ton					00		British 65 070 0						
1	roll					0 0	0	Brimstone, roll 11 1012 10						
0	flour	14	10 0	0	14	0 0	0	flour 14 014 10						
U	APERS (duty 11d. per							Calomel per lb. 2 10 0 0						
0	Frenchper cwt					10 .£6		Camphor, refined 1 8 0 0						
C	HEMICALS			d.	8.	d. s.		Copperas, green, prtn. 55 065 0						
1	Acid-Acetic, per lb.	0	4 0	41/2		4 0		Crrsiv. Sublimate, lb. 2 1 0 0						
	Citric	2	21 2			0 0		Green, Emerald, pr lb. 0 9 1 0						
1	- Nitrie					5 0		Brunswick, cwt 14 042 0						
8	Oxalie	0	84 0			10 0		Iodine, dry per oz. 0 61 0 63						
	Sulphurie	0	04 0	1	1 0	04 0	0	Ivory Blk. drop pr. et. 45 050 0						
100														

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
CHEMICALS, s. d. s. d. Magnesia, Carbon. ct. 42 645 0	s. d. s. d. 42 6 0 0	COFFEE. s. d. s. d. Cuba, mid. to fine 68 078 0	s. d. s. d. 62 076 0
Calcined, Ib 1 6 0 0	1 6 0 0	f. ord. & f. f. ord. 62 066 0	53 061 0
Minium, red, per cwt. 23 624 0	24 0 0 0	ord. % good ord. 55 061 0	46 055 0
orange 36 0 0 0 Potash, Bichrom., lb. 0 11 0 114	34 034 6 0 90 0	Porto Rico 58 078 0 St. Domingo 52 059 0	53 072 0 45 048 0
Chlorate 1 0 0 0		St. Domingo 52 059 0 DRUGS. £. s. £. s.	£. s. £. s.
Hydriodateoz. 0 7 0 74	0 71.0 8	Aloes, Hepatic, pr.cwt. 3 10 9 0	2 15 7 0
Prussiatelb. 1 4 0 0	$1 4\frac{1}{2} 0 0$	Socotrine 5 1025 0	3 1012 10
red 2 3 0 0 Precipitate, red per lb. 2 10 2 11	2 1 2 2 2 10 2 11	Cape, good 1 15 1 17 inferior 1 2 1 14	1 12 1 16 1 5 1 11
white 2 10 0 0	2 10 0 0	Barbadoes 2 020 15	3 016 0
Prussian Blue 1 6 1 10	1 6 1 10	Ambergris, gray, p. oz. 30s. 0d. 35s. 0d	30s.0d.40s.0d
Rose Pinkper cwt. 29 030 0 Sal-Acetosper lb. 0 11 0 0	29 030 0 1 1 0 0	Angelica Root,pr.cwt. 35 042 0 Aniseed, China star 92 695 0	35 042 0 70 0 0 0
Ammoniac, cwt.	1 111 0 0	German, &c. 36 045 0	40 050 0
British 32 634 6	35 036 0	Balsam, Canada, pr.lb. 0 9 1 0	1 2 0 0
Epsom 8 0 0 0 Glauber 5 0 5 6	8 0 0 0 5 0 5 6	Capivi 1 10 1 11 Peru 4 5 4 6	2 0 2 1 4 10 5 0
Saltpetre, refined 40 642 0	43 644 6	* Tolu 3 9 4 0	2 0 2 1
Soda, Ash, per degree 0 $2\frac{7}{8}$ 0 3	0 3 0 0	Bark, Cascarilla, cwt 30 050 0	45 060 0
Bicarbonatecwt. 15 616 0	18 0 0 0 £6 5£0 0	Peru,crwn.&gry.pr.lb. 1 4 2 9 Calisaya, flat 2 8 2 9	1 1 2 9 2 8 2 10
Crystalsper ton £5 5/6.£5 7/6 Sugar Lead, white, ct. 38s. 0d. 39s. 0d.	45s.0d. 47s.0d.	Calisaya, flat 2 8 2 9 quill 2 6 2 9	2 6 2 9
brown 28 0 0 0	30 0 0 0	Carthagena 0 8 1 0	0 8 1 0
Sulphate Quinine, oz.		Pitayo 0 10 1 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
British in bottle 5 9 0 0 For.(duty 6d) in bd. 4 0 4 9	5 5 5 9 5 3 0 0	Red 2 0 6 0 Bay Berries, per cwt. 24 0 0 0	1 8 6 0
Sulphate Zinccwt. 14 0 0 0	15 6 0 0	Borax 28 040 0	44 055 0
Verdigrislb. 1 8 2 0	2 4 0 0	Tincal 30 050 0	40 048 0
Vermillion, English 3 0 3 4 China 3 3 3 9	3 4 3 8 3 9 3 10	Bucca Leaveslb. 0 5½ 1 6 Burgundy Pitch, p.cwt. 0 0 0 0	2 0 2 3
Vitriol,blue or Roman	0 0 0 10	Camomile Flowers 95 0155 0	60 0160 0
per cwt 35 035 6	35 036 0	Camphor, China 135 0 140 0	61 062 0
Foreign 8 6 9 0	0 0 0 0	Canella Alba 25 045 0 Cantharidesper lb. 2 9 3 0	20 030 0 2 8 2 9
COCHINEALper lb.	0 0 0 0	Cardinms. Mlbr. good 4 6 4 7	3 10 4 0
Honduras, black 3 9 5 6	3 8 5 6	inferior 3 10 4 5	3 0 3 9
silver 3 3 3 11 pasty 2 10 3 2	3 6 4 0 2 8 3 5	Madras 3 3 4 4 Ceylon 2 3 2 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
pasty 2 10 3 2 Mexican, black 3 6 4 0	3 8 4 1	Cassia Fistula, pr.cwt. 23 030 0	23 030 0
silver 3 3 3 5	3 5 3 7	Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb. 0 64 0 7	0 72 0 73
Lima	3 5 4 2 3 10 4 3	second 0 5\frac{1}{2} 0 6\frac{1}{4}	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Teneriffe, black 3 8 4 0 silver 3 4 3 7	3 5 3 9	infr.&dark 0 $4\frac{3}{4}$. 0 $5\frac{1}{4}$ Bombay,in cks. 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 0 0
COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)		Castorum 5 020 0	12 028 0
Trinidad, red, in	54 070 0	China Root per cwt. 9 010 0	9 0 0 0
bond per cwt. 68 088 0 gray 64 067 0	48 053 0	Coculus Indicus, in bd. (duty 5s.) 10 011 0	8 6 9 6
Grenada 58 063 0	47 053 0	Cod-liver Oil, per gal. 4 6 7 0	4 0 7 6
Dominica & St. Lucia 55 058 0 Para	47 051 0 52 054 0	Colorynth, apple, p. lb. 0 10 1 2 ColomboRoot, per cwt. 10 030 0	1 0 1 2 5 030 0
Para	48 050 0	ColomboRoot, per cwt. 10 030 0 Corosus Nuts, per cwt. 22 027 0	20 030 0
Guayaquil 73 075 0	54 056 0	Cream Tartar, per cwt.	
COFFEE, in bond (duty 3d. per lb.)		French122 6125 0 Venetian125 0130 0	110 0112 6 112 6115 0
Jamaica, good, mid. to f	71 090 0	Venetian125 0130 0 gray110 6112 6	82 687 6
low mid. & mid. 62 070 0	62 070 0	brown104 0107 6	75 080 0
fine ordinary 59 062 0	57 061 0 54 056 0	Croton Seed 75 085 0 Cubebs230 0 240 0	67 677 6 135 0140 0
good ordinary 57 058 0 ord. & triage 42 056 0	42 053 0	Cubebs230 0 240 0 Cummin Seed 22 030 0	18 027 0
Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f. 57 063 0	50 656 0	Dividivi 11 012 0	9 010 0
ordinary 51 056 0	41 048 0 86 090 0	Dragon's blood, reed . £7 0 £15 0 lump 5 013 0	£6 0£13 0 5 014 0
Plantation, fine 85 090 0 fine mid 79 084 0	80 085 0	lump 5 013 0 Galangal Root 1 13 1 15	3 0 0 0
good mid 75 078 0	75 079 0	Gentian Root 0 15 0 0	0 17 1 0
middling 70 074 0 fi.ord. tolow md. 66 069 0	69 074 0 61 068 0	Ginger, preservd. in bd. s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d. 0 10 0 11
fi.ord. tolow md. 66 069 0 mixed & triage 47 065 6	43 062 0	(duty 2d. lb.) per lb. 0 10 1 0 GuineaGrains(duty 15s.	0 10 0 11
Malabar and Mysore 57 078 0	49 075 0	per cwt.) in bond 35 037 0	35 0 0 0
Madras	53 074 0 57 086 0	Honey, Narbonne 70 090 0 Cuba 22 032 0	70 090 0 23 033 0
Tellicherry 62 088 0 Mocha, fine120 0 130 0	88 6 100 0	Jamaica 26 054 0	28 056 0
garbled 92 0110 0	70 086 0	Ipecacuanha, per lb 3 4 3 7	3 8 3 9
ungarbled 62 085 0	52 063 0 59 070 0	Isinglass— Brazil 1 10 4 8	1 8 4 2
Batavia, yellow 65 077 0 pale and mixed 54 064 0	45 058 0	East India 1 10 4 6	2 0 3 11
Sumatra 48 050 0	39 042 0	West India 4 0 4 5	3 10 4 2
Padang 50 057 0	42 048 0 46 666 0	Russian, long staple 13 014 0 leaf 11 613 6	13 014 0 10 613 0
Brazil, f. ord. & wshd. 59 070 0 good ord 53 058 0	46 666 0 42 646 0	leaf 11 613 6 Simovia 1 6 2 6	1 6 2 6
ordinary 47 052 6	37 642 0	Jalap 3 5 3 6	3 9 0 0
La Guayra 57 078 0	52 074 0 63 075 0	Juniper Berries, p. cwt. German and French 9 010 0	10 011 0
Costa Rica, mid. to f. 66 078 0 good & f. ord 59 065 0	63 075 0 55 062 0	Italian 8 610 6	10 00011
8004 25 11 07 41 11 05 01 100 0		,	

PRICE CURRENT—continued.													
1860.	1859.	1860. 1859.											
DRUGS, s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	GUM. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.											
Lemon Juice, per deg. $0 0\frac{7}{8} 0 0$ Lichen Islandicus, lb. $0 0 0 0$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Guaiacumper lb. 0 10 1 9 0 71 9 Kino per cwt. 60 070 0 58 065 0											
Liquorice (duty 20s. per cwt)	J 0 0 0	Kino per cwt. 60 070 0 58 065 0 Kowrie 13 015 0 15 616 0											
Spanish 85 095 0	88 096 0	Mastic. pkd., per lb 9 610 0 12 013 0											
Italian 95 0.100 0	98 0109 0	Myrrh, gd. & fi., pr. ct. 160 0 230 0 160 0 220 0											
Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb. 0 4 0 6 Naples 0 4 0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 3 \dots 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \dots 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	sorts 90 0 150 0 90 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0											
Manna flaky 5 0 0 0	4 6 5 0	Olibanum, pale drop. 42 048 0 42 050 0 amber & yellow 29 040 0 31 040 0											
small 2 6 0 0	1 6 2 0	mixed & dark 10 024 0 10 029 0											
Muskper oz. 22 027 0	19 026 0	Senegal 28 033 0 32 042 0											
Myrabolans, per cwt. 7 6 9 6 NuxVomica (duty 2s.) 11 613 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sandrac											
NuxVomica (duty 2s.) 11 613 0 Opium, (duty 1s.) Tur. 19 0 0 0	21 021 6	Tragacanth, leaf190 0290 0 190 0300 0 in sorts100 0120 0 70 0120 0											
Egyptian 6 015 0	6 010 0	LAC DYEper lb.											
Orris Rootper cwt. 34 037 0	33 036 0	DT 1 105 0 0 2 0 2 1											
Pellitory Root 0 0 0 0 Pink Rootper lb. 1 4 0 0	34 038 0	B Mirzapore 1 7. 0 0 1 8. 0 0 Other good and fine 1 0. 2 3 1 0. 2 4											
Pink Rootper lb. 1 4 0 0 Quassia (bit. wd.) ton £10 012 0	80 090 0	Other good and fine 1 0 2 3 1 0 2 4 Ord. & Native marks 0 2 0 10 0 2 0 10											
Rhatania Rootp. lb. 0s. 5d. 0s. 7d	0 6 0 71	Shellac, orange, pr.ct.160 0 170 0 82 692 6											
Rhubarb, China, rnd. 1 0 2 9	1 9 3 9	liver & garnet.155 0 173 0 72 080 0											
flat 1 2 3 0 Dutch, trimd, 3 3 3 6	1 9 3 9 3 9 4 3	block											
Dutch, trimd. 3 3 3 6 Russian 13 614 0	10 011 0	bttn.dk.to mid.140 0 150 0 76 088 0 good and fine155 0 165 0 95 0105 0											
Saffron, Spanish 47 048 0	36 037 0	Seedlac 35 050 0 35 048 0											
Salep per cwt.£14 0s.£15 10	£11 0 £12 0	Sticklac 40 063 0 32 050 0											
Sarsaparilla, Lima 0s.10d1s.1d	0s. 10d 1s.1d	OILSper tun £. s. £. s. £. s. £. s.											
Para 0 11 1 1 Honduras 0 11 1 5	0 10 1 1 1 0 1 6	Seal, pale											
Jamaica . 1 3 2 6	1 5 2 7	brown 28 0 0 0 30 0 0 0											
Sassafrasper cwt. 9 010 0	15 0 0 0	Sperm, body 93 094 0 91 092 0											
Scammonyper lb.	30 036 0	headmatter 96 097 0 96 097 0											
virgin 30 033 0 second 14 026 0	14 026 0	Cod											
Seneka Root 2 3 0 0	2 0 2 4	South Sea, pale 32 0 0 0 34 034 10											
Senna, Calcutta 0 2 0 21	0 0 0 0	yellow 30 0 0 0 32 10 0 0											
Bombay 0 2 0 31	$0 2\frac{1}{2} 0 4\frac{1}{2}$	brown 28 10 0 0 31 0 0 0											
Tinnevelly $0 4 0 6\frac{3}{4}$ Alexandria $0 4 0 6$	0 5 0 7 0 5 0 6	E. I. Fish 26 1027 0 28 029 0 Olive, Galipoli 57 0 0 0 50 0 0 0											
Snake Root 0 10 0 0	1 0 1 6	Trieste 51 053 0 49 0 0 0											
Spermaceti, refined 1 10 0 0	1 91 0 0	Levant 50 051 0 46 047 0											
Squills 0 $1\frac{1}{4}$. 0 3 Tamarinds, E. India. 9 611 6	$0 \ 1 0 \ 1\frac{3}{4}$	Mogadore 50 0 0 0 46 0 0 0											
Tamarinds, E. India. 9 611 6 W.I. per cwt. 15 033 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Spanish											
Terra Japonica,	12 01.21 0	Florence, pr. ½-chst. 0 18 1 0 0 17 0 19											
Gambierper cwt. 16 016 3	15 015 6	Cocoanut, Cochin, tun 43 10 0 0 40 0 0 0											
Cutch	28 030 0	Ceylon 41 10 0 0 37 038 0											
Valerian Root, Engl. 20 040 0 Vanilla	20 040 0	Sydney 35 041 0 0 0 0 0 Ground Nut and Gin.											
Mexicanper lb. 40 080 0	40 090 0	Bombay 34 035 0 0 00 0											
Brazil 14 020 0	15 020 0	Madras 40 041 0 0 00 0											
Wormsd.(dy.15s.)p.c. 23 0 0 0	23 0 0 0 £. s. £. s.	Palm, fine 45 1046 0 40 00 0											
Ammoniae, drop 2 15 5	2 15 5 0	Palm Nut											
Ammoniac, drop 2 15 5 0 lump 1 0 2 0	0 12 1 10	Rapeseed, Engl. pale. 36 037 10 44 0 0 0											
Animi, tine pale 14 1015 10	14 016 10	brown 35 0 0 0 0 0 0 0											
bold amber 12 014 0 medium 7 1010 10	13 015 0 9 013 0	Foreign do. 38 10 0 0 47 0 0 0											
medium 7 1010 10 small & dark 4 0 6 10	9 013 0 4 0 6 0	brown 36 0 0 0 43 0 0 0 Lard 60 0 0 0 56 0 0 0											
ordinary dark 2 10 5 0	2 10 5 0	Tallow 30 0 0 0 31 6 0 0											
Arabic, E.I.f. palepickd 2 15 3 0	2 10 2 15	Rosin 6 15 0 0 0 0 0 0											
unsorted, good to f 1 15 2 6 red and mixed 1 2 1 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	OILS, Essential; duty on all Foreign Essential Oils, 1s. except Oil of											
siftings 0 18 1 3	1 0 1 3	Almonds, and Bays Id. per lb. s. d. s. d.											
Turkey, pkd. gd. to fi. 5 10 7 5	5 5 6 10	Almond, essen. pr. lb. 30s.0d.31s.0d. 30 0 0 0											
second & infr. 2 5 5 0	2 0 4 15	expressed 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0											
in sorts 1 9 1 13 Gedda 1 4 1 5	1'8 1 16 1 3 1 4	Aniseed(in bond) 8 2 8 3 7 9 7 10											
Barbary, white 1 10 1 11	1 10 1 11	Bay per cwt. 90 0.100 0 120 0.135 0 Bergamott . per lb. 6 6.11 0 6 0.11 0											
brown 1 10 1 11	1 8 1 9	Cajeputa, bond, pr.oz. 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0											
Cape 0 16 0 18	0 16 1 10	Caraway per lb. 4 6 6 0 4 6 6 0											
Assafætida, fair to gd. 1 5 4 10 Benjamin, first gual. 18 034 0	1 0 3 15 18 032 0	Cassia(in bond) 14 915 0 25 03 0											
Benjamin, first qual. 18 034 0 second , 8 1016 10	7 1016 0	Cinnamon(inb.)p.oz. 2 9 3 10 1 9 0 0 Cinnamon Leaf 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$. 0 3 0 $2\frac{1}{4}$. 0 $2\frac{1}{3}$											
third ,, 3 5 7 10	3 5 6 10												
Copal, Angola red 3 11 3 18	4 5 4 10	Clove (in bond) $0 2\frac{1}{2}$ $0 3\frac{3}{4}$ $0 2\frac{1}{2}$ $0 3\frac{3}{4}$											
pale 3 6 3 10 Benguela 3 10 3 15	4 0 0 0 3 5 3 18	Oroton (In bond) U 44 U 44 0 44 U 45											
Benguela 3 10 3 15 Sierra Leone 1b. 1s. 0d. 1s. 9d	3 5 3 18 0s. 5d. 1s. 3d	Jumper per 1b. 3 0 5 0 1 9 2 6											
S. American 0 0 0 0	0 6 0 10	Lemon											
Dammar, pale pr. ct. 46 050 0	50 053 0	Lemongrassper oz. 0 5., 0 53 0 61, 0 71											
£. s. £. s. Galbanum 8 010 0	£. s. £. s. 11 1016 0	Mace, ex. (in bond) $0 1\frac{3}{4}$. $0 2 0 1\frac{1}{4}$. $0 0$											
Gamboge, pkd. pipe . 5 10 7 10	11 1016 0 5 10 7 0	Neroli											
in sorts 4 0 5 0	4 0 5 0	Nutmeg(in bond) $0 2\frac{1}{4}$ $0 2\frac{1}{2}$ $0 3 0 3\frac{1}{2}$ Orangeper lb. $10 011 0$ $10 011 0$											
	n .												

PRICE CURRENT—continued.													
OTT Essential		1860.	a		1859.	a	1860. 1859.						
Oils, Essential, Otto Roses per oz.			d. 0	s. 17	d. s. 025	<i>a</i> .	SPICES, s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.						
Peppermint per lb.							Black, in bd. Malab. 0 45 0 58 0 4 0						
American(in bond) English	30	013 034	6	30	015	6	Aleppee $0 4\frac{1}{2} 0 4\frac{3}{4} 0 3\frac{7}{4} 0 3\frac{7}{4} 0 3\frac{7}{8} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $						
Rhodiumper oz.	3	9 6	ŏ	3	9 6	ŏ	Singapore $\cdot \dots \cdot 0$ $4\frac{1}{8} \cdot 0$ $4\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0$ $3\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0$						
Rosemary per lb.	2	0 3	0	2	0 3	0	White, Tellicherry. 0 93 1 0 0 11 1						
Sassafras Spearmint	8	6 4	0	8	0 3	6 0	Other sorts 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$. 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $8\frac{1}{4}$. 0 8 Cayenne 1 0 1 3 0 10 1						
Spike	1	3 1	6	1	3 1	6	Pod, S. Leone pr. c, 20 030 0 15 019 (
PITCH, British, pr. cwt.	2 6	3 3 0 6	3	7	02 00	9	Zanzibar 55 060 0 22 034 (Long 35 040 0 44 045 (
Swedish		3 0	ŏ	17	0 0	ŏ	Pimento (dty5s.p.cwt.)						
SALTPETRE, per cwt.	10	0 47	0	10	0 40		in bond, mid.to good 0 4 0 $4\frac{1}{6}$ 0 $3\frac{1}{6}$ 0						
Bengal, 6 p.c. or under over 6 per cent.		$041 \\ 639$	6	36	$042 \\ 039$	6	ordinary 0 3\frac{3}{5}0 0 0 2\frac{7}{5}0 0 SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd. 20 026 0 15 020						
Madras	33	037	0	35	039	0	fair to good 9 018 0 6 612 (
Bombay British-refined	28	633 042	0	32 43	037 644	0 6	ordinary 3 0 8 0 2 6 5 6 Bahama 0 3 1 0 0 5 1 6						
Nitrate of Soda	15	616	ŏ	16	017	0	TEA (duty 1s. 5d. per lb.) in bond. duty 1s. 5d.						
SEED, Canaryp. qr.	46	054	0	62	068	0	Congou, ordinary 1 1 1 2 0 10 0 10						
Caraway, English, p.c. German (duty 5 p.c.)		00 038	0	30	$042 \\ 042$	0	good ordinary 1 3 λ 3\frac{1}{2} 0 11 0 11 but middling 1 3\frac{1}{2} 1 4\frac{1}{2} 0 11\frac{1}{4} 1 \frac{1}{2}						
Clover, English, red	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	0	blackish leaf 1 5 1 6 1 3 1 6						
White	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	0	ditto strong 1 7 1 11 1 7 2 (
Germ. & French, red white	0	0 0	Ö	ő	0 0	Ö	Ning Yong and Oolong 1 7 2 4 1 1 2 2 4						
Coriander	0	0 0	0	11	013	0	Southong, ordinary 1 3 1 5 1 0 1 5						
East India		612 034	6	9 36	010	0	fair to fine 1 6 2 2 1 4 1 9 finest 2 3 3 0 1 11 2 6						
Linseed, English, p. qr.	ő	00	ŏ	0	00	ŏ	FlowryPekoe,ordinary 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						
Black Sea and Azof		049	0	51	052	6	fair to good 2 0 2 6 3 6 3 6						
Calcutta Bombay	48 52	$0 \dots 0$	0	52	053 055	6	fine to finest 3 0 4 6 4 0 4 6 Caper, scented, in bxs. 1 0 2 6 1 0 2 8						
Egyptian	48	0 0	0	48	050	0	Orange Pekoe, plain 1 0 1 6 0 7 1 4						
St.PtrsbgMorshnk Archangel	47	00	0	47	048 047	0	Scented						
Riga	0	0 0	ŏ	43	044	ő	common to good 0 9 1 2 0 6 0 11						
Mustard, brown, p.bhl	10	013	0	7	010	0	fine to Hyson kind. 1 3 1 4 1 1 1 2						
white	11 35	014 036	0	12	015	0	Hyson Skin, common 0 9 0 10 0 6 0 8 good to fine 0 11 1 1 0 9 1						
Poppy, E.I per qr.	46	00	0	51	652	0	Hyson, ordy. to comn. 1 6 1 7 1 1 1 1 8						
Rape, English	0	0 0	0	66	$070 \\ 061$	0	fair to fine 1 8 2 6 1 4 2 0						
Danube Calcutta, fine		0 0	0	53	00	ŏ	finest						
Bombay, Guzerat	50	055	0	60	063	6	good to fine 0 11 2 4 0 8 2 6						
Feroze. & Scinde Teel, Sesame or Gngly.	44	$046 \\ 052$	0	50	0 0 059	0	Imperial						
Cottonper ton	5	0 5	5	0	0 0	0	Assam 1 9 5 0 1 6 4 6						
Gnd. Nut Kernels, tn.2 SOAP, Lond. yel. p. cwt.		0245	0	210 21	0230	0	TURPENTINE, Rough per cwt. 9 910 0 10 0 0 0						
mottled		038	6	36	038	ŏ	Spirits, English 33 0 0 0 39 0 0 0						
curd	52	00	0	52	0 0	0	American, in casks 33 6 0 0 40 041 0						
Castile, (duty 8d.) Marseilles (do)		$040 \\ 041$	0	43	$044 \\ 043$	0	WAX, Bees, English . £8 5£8 10 £8 0£8 15 German 8 0 8 10 8 10 8 15						
SOY, in b. (dy. 6d, p. gl.)	4	0 4	3	4	6 6	0	American 8 15 9 0 8 10 8 15						
SPICES per cwt, Cassia Lignea (duty1d.							white fine 10 010 10 10 010 10 Jamaica 9 0 9 9 8 17 9 12						
per lb.) in bond		02105	0	93	0 102	0	Gambia 8 10 8 15 9 0 0 0						
Vera		024	0	12	022	0	Mogadore 6 0 7 5 9 0 0 0 East India 7 10 9 0 8 5 0 0						
Cinnanion(duty2d.per	.00	0185	0	136	0140	0	ditto, bleached 9 010 10 10 1011 10						
lb.) in bond. p. lb.				١.			Japan vegetable 3 5 3 7 0 0 0 0						
Ceylon, 1st quality. 2nd ditto	1	7 2 1 1	9	1	4 1 2 1	9	WOOD, DYE, bar, pr. tn. 4 0 0 0 4 0 4 10 Brazil, first quality 80 0 0 0 105 0 0 0						
3rd ditto	0]	101	4	0	11 1	4	second quality 60 0 0 0 80 085 0						
Tellicherry Cloves(duty2d.pr.lb.)	0	9 0	11	0	9 1	0	logs 20 035 0 25 035 0 Braziletto 3 10 5 10 8 010 0						
in bond Penang	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$. 1	44	1	4 1	61	Camwood 28 034 0 28 036 0						
Amboyna & Bencln.	0	5 0	53	0	$5\frac{3}{4}$. 0	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Ebony, Green 12 0 0 0 5 15 6 15						
Zanzibar	0 £	3 0 s. £	3 g	0 £	2\frac{3}{4}. 0	3 i s.	Fustic, Cuba 8 15 9 0 8 10 9 0 Jamaica 5 15 0 0 5 7 5 10						
Ginger (duty5s.p.cwt) Jamaica,finepr.cwt.	8	010	0	7	s. £	10	Savanilla 5 5 5 10 5 5 5 10						
ord, to good	4 8s (0 7 :	60	930	10 7 6d.24s.	0 6d	Zante						
Bengal in bond	21	622	0	15	616	0	Honduras 5 5., 5 10 4 15 5 0						
Malabar	0	0 0	0	17	018	0	St. Domingo 5 5 0 0 4 5 0 0						
Cochinduty pd. Mace (duty 1s. per 1b.)	77	0.130	0	75	0:115	0	Jamaica 4 17 5 0 3 15 4 0 Nicaragua, lar. &sol. 12 013 10 13 014 10 small 6 0. 8 0 7 010 0 Lima, first pile 13 014 0 14 016 0						
in bond, 1st qlty. lb.	1	9 2	6	1	10 2	2	small 6 08 0 7 010 0						
2nd. & infr. Nutmegs (duty 1s. per	1	1 1	8	1	2 1	8	Lima, first pile 13 014 0 14 016 0 second pile 12 1013 0 12 014 0						
lb.) in bond							Red Sanders 4 121 0 0 4 10 4 15						
brown Penang, &c.	1	6 3	6	1	6 3	6	Sapan, Bimas 8 0 9 10 10 1011 0 Siam, &c 7 0 9 15 8 1012 0						
limed Dutch	1	3 2	7	T	01	11	Siam, &c 7 0 9 15 8 1012 0						

CORRESPONDENCE.

[This portion of our Journal will be thrown open to the discussion of all matters referring to the interests of our Trade; but as no opinions will be excluded, it follows that we do not hold ourselves responsible for those expressed; whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.]

"Chemical News" Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, Dec. 31. I have to call your attention to a misstatement contained in the last number, published on the 15th instant, of the "Chemist and Druggist," under the head of "Notices," viz.—you state that, "An additional reason why we, whose very existence depends upon an enlarged circulation, should abstain [from publishing scientific articles on abstract chemistry], will be found in the non-success of the "Chemist," which succumbed last year, and, we are told, never mustered over 350 subscribers; and the demise of the 'Chemical Gazette,' which makes its last appearance this day." I cannot imagine how such a mistake should have arisen on your part as that of announcing the demise of the "Chemical Gazette," for the only information which was imparted to the public, as the fact is, concerning the "Chemical Gazette," was that it had changed ownership, and would, instead of being published once a fortnight at sixpence a number, be thenceforth published weekly at threepence a number, under the additional title of "Chemical News," to that of "Chemical Gazette." So far from your hypotheses being correct as to its non-success as a scientific journal, the contrary is the fact. On the 15th instant it completed its seventeenth annual volume, and Dr. Francis, who has carried it on successfully and profitably to himself for so long a period, was induced by pressure of other business in which his large establishment is engaged, and by the payment to him of an adequate valuable money consideration, to transfer to me the copyright of the "Chemical Gazette," and all the benefit of the good-will and prestige pertaining to it, and which I have since found to exist in the continuance of a large number of subscribers, and who alone, irrespective of a very large increase of purchasers among the general public since its weekly issue, are sufficient to maintain its profitable existence as a scientific journal which has achieved, and which intends to maintain, a high class character, notwithstanding its articles on abstract chemistry. I trust, in justice to the serious mistake which you have made, that you will, in your next number of the "Chemist and Druggist," give the full explanation contained in this letter .- I remain, sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT BISHOP, Proprietor of the "Chemical News."

I have read the letters of "Chenomycon" and "C.G." from North Wales, with the contents of which I am much dissatisfied. I think they show a mean and envious disposition, and that their aims are detrimental to the interests of the trade in this country. I have watched the progress of the Pharmaceutical Society with approbation and pleasure from its early days; I have noticed the broad basis on which it was established, and the advantages it offered and has secured to the trade. Its diploma was offered to all, on the payment of small fees to defray expenses, who were in business a certain time. Again, on being recognised by the legislature, were its doors thrown open, and by indefatigable industry have its honoured representatives promoted the well-being of the trade, and guarded its interests. I, for one, studied to pass its examinations; I presented myself in London at some expense, going up on purpose a distance of 250 miles, and having passed its minor and major examinations and paid the fees, received my diploma some years since. Let other chemists who want a union of the chemists and druggists of the kingdom, act in the honourable manner that I, in conjunction with many others, are proud to have pursued, and not try to sneak into the advantages and position of an incorporated body without the toil of study, or the small and very moderate charges such institutions necessarily demand. Oh! these gentry can be very sarcastic; they can even pretend to defend the rights and interests of the many! they are cowardly and ungenerous, while they "usurp a patriot's all-atoning name." I hope the "Chemist and Druggist" will not countenance such insidious trash, but will steadily and manfully cooperate with the Pharmaceutical Society and Journal in advancing the real interests of the Pharmaceutical body, which includes, or should include, the properly qualified chemists of our land; and not be diverted by pernicious correspondents into the fallacies of contention and rivalry. That society has guarded and maintained with a watchful eye, in the senate and out, the machinations of those whose medical and poison bills filled the trade with alarm, and it was only to further these interests, and in his devotion to the cause of the great body of chemists, one and undivided, without the slightest tincture of cliquism, that Jacob Bell-whose name should ever be honoured by any one who calls himself a chemist and druggist, but which "Chenomycon" has so vilely aspersed-connivcd at that bribery we must ever deplore. Great man! he has gone to the tomb; he laboured for us with too assiduous exertion; he toiled with too unremitting fatigue. Not merely did he peril his reputation, and give his money for our sakes at St. Albans, but he immolated himself at our shrine, and died at Tunbridge Wells. But the monument of his toil will outlive him, the shaft of whose column rises in Bloomsburysquare! And as the society flourishes, and the scholarships increase in usefulness, around that pedestal shall be inscribed the tributes of our gratitude and our thanks. M. P. S.

Hindley, Lancashire, December 27, 1859. In common with R. H. Lowe and a host of other correspondents, respecting a weekly "Chemist and Druggist," instead of a monthly, I quite concur. I, for one, would gladly give you my subscription if you will commence weekly, and your other subscribers will gladly do the same if you put it to them in its proper light through the medium of your next number, and I have not the slightest doubt that if published at, say threepence, which will be equal to a shilling a month (the price of the "Pharmaccutical"), and obtainable through all stationers in the country, under cover, it would meet the wants of all the chemists and druggists throughout the land. The new year is now at hand, which is a very favourable time for commencing weekly. In addition to what you are doing with our journal, I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of devoting a portion of its pages to veterinary medicines, and which will be a great boon to all our profession, for there is scarcely a chemist from John o' Groat's to the Land's End who does not deal in horse and cattle medicines—it being a branch of every druggist's business, some, in fact, being very often consulted, and quite as clever as any farrier in diseases of animals. Perfumery and toilet requisites is a great point in a druggist's business, and I should hope that you will not forget them. Keep to new remedial agents, and don't be forced to give abstract chemistry, and you will succeed. In conclusion, you say in the October number that you hoped to muster a circulation of 12,000, which, if you come out weekly at threepence, would be, in plain figures, 7,800l. per annum, and with such an income you could engage the first talent in the land. If worthy of a place, put this in your next.

While studying the interests of the retail druggists, will you permit me to draw attention to an evil which presses every day more heavily on the wholesale houses,—I allude to the practice of ordering goods from one house to be sent to another house for enclosure. Granted that it is a great convenience to the purchaser, but it is unfair to the seller, especially when, as is frequently the case, four or five large parcels are sent for enclosure with a smaller one. Not long since a party ordered six shillings worth of goods from our house, and sent five parcels for enclosure! Why should not all the wholesale houses agree to charge twopence or three-pence for every enclosure, as is the custom now with the book trade. This would be a slight check on the practice, or at any rate would repay part of the loss incurred in the packing, &c., of enclosures, and would be a very fair charge to make. If you will draw attention to this you will be conferring a favour on the wholesale trade generally, and on

Yours truly,

A Wholesale Druggist.

CHARLES EATOCK.

It gave me great pleasure to see in your valuable paper a letter from a "Dispenser" relative to our social condition, strictly in a moral point of view; and which, Sir, may I beg of you to consider, and exercise your influence in encouraging this what we have long felt would be a great boon to us, viz., "Sunday closing." Most of the young men who enter the business are persons of education, intelligence, and respectability, who are apprenticed by their parents with the idea that it is a light, genteel business, free from arduous labour. Is it not monstrous that such a class should be subjected to what they are daily called upon to endure. I am perfectly assured that no necessity exists for keeping our shops open from early in the morning until late at night, and on Sundays as well as week-days; and I will state why I entertain this opinion. The gentleman I am living with became so disgusted with the increased toil of business—every day being alike—that he determined at all hazards to close his shop entirely on the Sunday, and for the last six years, except on occasions of necessity, his establishment has on that day been hermetically sealed. If such an arrangement were injurious to the interests of the community I would not advocate it, for I believe it to be the duty of the chemist to supply necessary medicines at all times: but could not persons requiring such ring the shop-bell; and could not the practice be adopted of posting a notice on the door, stating that nothing but necessary medicines would be supplied on that day. I will engage to say, if such a plan were adopted, and the chemist and druggist strictly adhered to his principle of supplying only medicines in cases of emergency on the Sunday, in less than three months there would be very few unnecessary rings at his bell, and the Sabbath would thus become, what it ought to be in a Christian land like this, a day of rest from labour. I can state upon the best authority, that medicines dispensed on Sundays are, in nine cases out of ten, not a matter of necessity so much as to suit the caprices of the public, who well know the chemist's shop is open, and therefore they can easily have whatever they may require, not only medicines, but perfumes, capers, smelling-bottles, &c.! Are not these stubborn facts which I have written; and are we not, in the sight of God, turning that day which he has set apart for our rest and spiritual improvement, into one of a mere mercenary character? I will now leave the matter in the hands of your readers, having thus given my own opinion, and that, I believe, of those who have the best interests of the trade at heart. they will discuss them fairly and honestly, and that they will bear in mind, by steady perseverance in a good cause (and this cause is a just and righteous one), every obstacle must eventually give way; and I have good reason to hope that the time is not far distant when the druggists' assistants will have this great boon granted them-viz., "Sunday closing."-I am, &c., H. N.

"Phœnix," after congratulating us on the success of our journal, &c., writes:- "When Parliament meets we shall, no doubt, hear of the revival of a 'Sale of Poisons' Bill,' and we hope your power will be exercised in seconding that of the Pharmaceutical Society in opposing any absurd legislative restrictions proposed on the sale of poisons; but at the same time to advocate a fair and just settlement of the question, which can be no other than that proposed by the Society, viz.:—'That after a certain date the sale of poisons to be restricted to qualified medical practitioners or pharmaceutical chemists.' 'All chemists and druggists in business at the time of the passing of the Act, to be registered and licensed to sell poisons, so as to secure to them the enjoyment of their existing rights and privileges.' 'The Pharmaceutical Society, as being the just guardian of pharmacy, and moreover being recognised and admitted to be such by the legislature, and having already the necessary machinery in existence suitable for that purpose, to register and license the present chemists and druggists.' 'All persons entering the business after a certain date, to obtain the diploma of a pharmaceutical chemist.' such a Bill as this all absurdities and complications in the way of 'triangular blue bottles,' 'poison cupboards,' gutta-percha and tinfoil wrappers, and the aid of two or three 'sale of poisons' entry clerks, may be safely done without, as also the officious aid of the parish constable!!! who was to enter our shops and surgeries to see the poisons were kept properly labelled!!! (This constable clause will appear a joke to many of your readers unacquainted with the Bill, yet such was actually one of the conditions of the Poison Bill of this year.) We may lay it down as a rule, that the qualified and trustworthy chemist and druggist does not require the aid of an Act of Parliament to teach him the mode of carrying on his business; and as to the requirement of labelling all poisons, it has always been strictly carried out by the regularly educated chemist and druggist. Another thing, Mr. Editor, I hope your aid will be given in putting down the sale of drugs by grocers, hucksters, and other ignorant and illiterate persons. It has already grown to a fearful magnitude to the great danger of the lives of her Majesty's subjects, and imperatively demands legislative interference. It is a well known fact, that oxalic acid, Epsom salts, red precipitate, white precipitate, sugar of lead, &c. &c. are sold by these individuals, some of whom cannot even write, without being either labelled, written on, or the slightest precaution being given. Surely this is a fearful and alarming state of things which ought not to exist, and which it is our imperative duty by all constitutional means to put an end to. Could we not have a clause inserted in the next Poison Bill restricting the sale of drugs as well as poisons to qualified medical practitioners, pharmaceutical chemists, and licensed chemists and druggists? A schedule to the Act could enumerate the list of drugs restricted. I presume that now we may reckon upon a complete agitation of the whole of the trade either for or against any measure that may be brought forward, with your list of the trade placed at the disposal of the Pharmaceutical Society, coupled with its own list of members. I am surprised that any one should advocate the formation of a 'Metropolitan and Provincial Association, having for its objects the instruction of the profession and the protection of its general interests,' when those very objects are so well and successfully carried out by the Pharmaceutical Society,-a body which has already been in existence some seventeen or eighteen years, and which is empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament especially to look after the interests and welfare of pharmacy; then on what grounds is there wanted, and with what success could any other association be formed? I must simply say that it is not wanted, and that members and non-members of the Society ought to unite together so as to obtain greater powers for that association which is already empowered to look after our interests, so that they may still further carry out the welfare of our body. Some non-members seem to express themselves as did Reynard on the grapes,because he could not obtain them they were sour; but they should bear in mind that the Society has always advocated the just claims of all, non-members as well as members, and that for a time it threw open its gates for the admission of all bona fide chemists and druggists; so that those who did not join it have only to regret not having done so, or, more honourable still, 'to read up' and pass its examinations, instead of (like the fox in the fable) slandering it, because they have not or will not obtain its qualification. In conclusion, as union is strength, let all of us, members and non-members, unite together for some of the objects mentioned in this letter; let us place ourselves under one tried, recognised, and trustworthy leader, the Pharmaceutical Society, who has ever had the welfare of all its forces at heart, and thus banish these grievances for ever."

"Another Village Chemist" writes:—"In the last issue of your valuable publication, a 'Village Chemist' justly complains that he is surrounded by small shopkeepers who sell drugs. This is a deplorable fact existing in many districts, where miserable hucksters' shops sell home-made Godfreys! gripe mixture, laudanum, mice poison, arsenic, opium, and other dangerous drugs, mostly made up in pennyworths! Continual fatal mistakes are the consequence, many of which never reach the light of day. The fault in some measure rests with the trade, and the remedy is in their hands: these humble dealers are of course supplied by some neighbouring druggist—why not discourage such transactions. Allow me to join in my heartiest wishes for the welfare of the 'Chemist and Druggist,' and suggest that it be published fortnightly."

As you invite suggestions touching the interests of the trade generally, I beg to offer one; it is most certainly a simple one, but nevertheless not the less important. You are, sir, well aware that the chemists and druggists as a body are more particular than any other tradesmen in having their scales and weights kept clean and bright: now, how can such be done without wearing away the material? It is impossible to clean them for twelve months without at the end of that time having light weights in your possession. The scales we can easily keep accurate; but the weights, alas I no: we have nothing to test their accuracy by, except when the Inspector of Weights and Measures makes his annual visit. What I would suggest then is, that bronze metal be made use of instead of brass; they would look equally as neat, and could not wear away, because they would not require the use of the brass polish twice a week. Hoping that this may lead to the adoption of some remedy, and induce some maker of weights to turn his attention to the subject, I am, sir, yours,

I have read with much genuine pleasure the two numbers of the "Chemist and Druggist" already out, and as you have kindly thrown open your pages to all, I avail myself of the opportunity to say a few words on the—I had almost said—wretched position of the druggists' assistant. For the last few years there has been much agitation respecting the condition of the so-called "working man." Now, Sir, in my opinion, if the condition of the "working man" is deplorable, the condition of the "assistant" is at least equally so, and yet, Sir, much as there has been done for the "working man," nothing has been done for the "worse off" assistant. The "working man" begins and ends work at 6 o'clock—the assistant begins at 7 and finishes at 10, 11, or even later than that. On Saturday the "working man finishes work at 2, while the "assistant"—he must attend, some all and most the greater part of the day. Again, the "working man" is better paid; many, nay most of them will get from 30s. to 35s. per week, while the "assistant" is happy if he gets 20s., and out of this he is obliged to keep up a gentlemanly appearance, while the "working man" is under no such obligation. Again, the "working man" has "institutes," "associations," and "societies," in every imaginable direction, and plenty of time to attend them, while the poor plodding "assistant" has neither the one or the other; he has no means even of "self-improvement;" for what can be expected from him in that line, after 15 or 16 hours of incessant toil. Surely, Sir, there is "something wrong" here; surely a "class of people" to whom the "health and lives of her majesty's subjects" are in part entrusted should have some other means of gaining knowledge and intelligence than what they have.—I am, &c.,

"Amicus" writes:—"I felt when I saw the first number of your journal, that it was what had been long required; and now that I have seen three numbers, I like it better every time. I cordially agree with your system of allowing free discussion within its pages, it is what has been long required; and although I cannot agree with some of your correspondents that the Pharmaceutical Society has done no good to the chemists and druggists of this country, yet I think there was a void that it never would have filled up. I am glad to hear of the Society being so prosperous, yet I should be truly sorry to see its present examination compulsory. In the town in which I reside there are fifteen chemists and druggists, and only one of them a pharmaceutical chemist; I would ask, what benefit the Pharmaceutical Society confers on the great bulk of them? I would also state, that every chemist that I have spoken to that has not passed the pharmaceutical examination, considers the botanical part of it absolutely useless (to speak plainly); they would have us know more than the surgeons do." [His other

remarks shall have our attention.-ED.]

I was very glad to see in the October number a letter from "Dispenser," and only wonder the subject of closing our shops on Sundays, and earlier on week-days, has not been brought before us long ago. I have always considered it a great evil for a chemist and druggist to keep his shop open on Sundays, and never could see any justifiable reason why they should more than any other business. I commenced business many years ago with the determination never to keep my shop open on Sundays, and to the present time I have never done so; and, from my long experience, I have found it to act well. I am quite aware medicines must and ought to be supplied when required, and can be had quite as well with the shop closed as if kept open. If any of my customers require medicines on a Sunday, they know where I live, and by applying at the door they have it. I never sell anything except medicines, or what is required for medicinal purposes, on a Sunday. If nothing else except medicines were sold by chemists and druggists on Sundays, it would very seldom require any one to be kept any great length of time in the shop on that day. I am free to confess, if anything and everything is sold that people may come for the same as other days, it will require attendance the same as other days; as I would not myself sell anything on a Sabbath-day except such things as any one ill required, I could not require others to do for me what I would not do myself. Before I conclude, just a word or or two respecting closing our shops earlier on week-days. From the experience I have had, I think there is not the least necessity for keeping our shops open so late, and it would be far better as a general rule to close earlier, as I feel convinced, if people knew the shops would be closed earlier, they would come for what they wanted before they did close, for I do not suppose that there is one customer in twenty that comes late, but could come by eight o'clock as well as ten or eleven. Therefore I see no reason why we should not

NOTIONS AND CHIPS.

There are about twenty-five thousand chemists and druggists in the world, who speak the English language, and of that number about one thousand belong to London.

London contains about two thousand four hundred surgeons, physicians, and other licensed

ractitioners.

Dr. Joule found that the power derived from the combustion of 1 lb. of coal in a furnace was

equal to that obtained by the decomposition of 9 lb. of zinc in a galvanic battery.

In Tuscany and other parts of Italy and Sicily, volumes of steam, called fumaroles, issue in arge quantities through openings in the earth, and carry with them, mechanically, boracic acid. Fuch's soluble glass is made by heating together 15 parts pure sand, 10 carbonate of potash, and 1 of charcoal. This can be dissolved in 4 or 5 parts of boiling water, which should be hen evaporated to the specific gravity 1.24.

The action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid on cane-sugar forms a glutinous nsoluble mass, which when first washed with water and dried, and then highly heated,

explodes without residue. It is known as explosive sugar.

Mosaic gold is made by subliming a mixture of 6 parts tin, 3 of mercury, 3 of sal ammoniac,

and 3½ of flowers of sulphur.

Under the existing Patent Law there is no penalty for affixing the word "Patent" or 'Patented" to an unpatented article.

A mixture of 3 parts snow, and 4 of potash, produces a cold of—57 deg. or 89 deg. below

the freezing point.

The disposable mechanical force of a man, when exerted daily for ten hours, is only about

one-tenth of his weight.

Talc or steatite is said to become intensely hard after an exposure of several hours to a strong calcination at a nearly white heat.

Sulphuric acid crystals, on being mixed with water in a platina crucible, evolve such a heat

as to heat the crucible almost instantly to redness.

In consequence of the levity of coal gas it can only be made to descend under pressure. Gas-works, therefore, should be situated in the lowest part of the district which they are intended to supply.

Fat lime solidifies most rapidly when it is surrounded by pure carbonic acid gas.

At Napa, California, there is an extensive hill of a vitreous substance having all the characteristics of glass. It is of a dark colour, owing to the presence of oxide of iron. It is proposed to manufacture glass from it by melting and adding oxide of manganese.

Iron and steel, while heated to a cherry red, can no longer be magnetised, nor are they then

susceptible of any magnetic influence whatever.

Explosions of fire-damp in coal mines have extended, as at the Black Boy pit, over upwards

of two miles of underground workings.

The human frame can withstand, without injury, a few minutes' exposure in an atmosphere heated to 325 deg. The principal effect beyond increased perspiration is a very considerable quickening of the pulse. The same temperature would cook a beefsteak in a very few minutes.

The minimum illuminating power of cannel coal gas should be such that a burner consuming 3 cubic feet of gas per hour shall give a light equal to twelve sperm candles, each candle burning 120 grains per hour; and the illuminating power of common coal gas should be such that a burner consuming 5 cubic feet of gas per hour shall give the same light.

Crockeryware was invented in the year 1309, and the manufacture of glass was introduced

into England in 1457, or more than 400 years ago.

The specific gravity of glass is very variable. Best flint-glass has a specific gravity of

3.0787. White crown glass has a specific gravity of 2.4498.

Some of the best varieties of flint glass are made from 54 parts sand, 22 rcd oxide of lead, and 24 of carbonate of potash. Common green glass is made from 100 parts sand, 42 of sulphate of soda, and 45 of carbonate of lime.

A laughable occurrence took place at Venn, between the son of a respectable chemist of Plymouth, and the son of a retired gentleman. It appears that they had a slight quarrel about a young lady, and not being inclined either of them to give up their love for her, they decided on fighting a duel, which accordingly took place. They fired two rounds each, neither wishing to hit the other, because they regarded their own lives better than to give them up for the person they were fighting for.

A young lady, residing not a hundred miles from Muddleditch, and whose brother was "walking" Guy's, kindly wrote to say, she would willingly send up to him her left-off skeleton

petticoat, if the study of its anatomy would be of any use to him.—Punch.

A stir is being made by a reverend gentleman named Reed, who professes to have discovered a new mode of curing cancer. Dr. Cronin indorses his statement, but up to the present time the reverend gentleman has declined publicly testing his method.

What next and next. We hear that the Corporation of Liverpool have subscribed 50l. to-

wards the support of the Homocopathic Dispensary of their city.

TRADES LIST OF PATENTS.

Selected and arranged for the "Chemist and Druggist," by Weatherdon & Co., Patent AGENTS, 77, CHANCERY LANE, of whom further information may be had, as also the costs of protecting Inventions.

LETTERS PATENT.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

1436 Maumeré, E. J., and Rogelet, V., France, using the "suint," or the portion soluble in water, of the greasy substance found on the skin and hair of sheep, for the purpose of manufacturing potash and other products.

1496 Oliver, E., King William Street, improved medicinal mixtures for the cure of rheumatism, tic-doloreux, lumbago, cramp, sciatica,

and such like complaints.

1747 Hunt, E., and Pochin, D., improved resin

and resinous substances.

2251 Thompson, J., and Thompson, J., the younger, Northwich, Cheshire, the manufacture of salt by an improved and more economical mode.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1280 Gibbs, J., Brentford, Middlesex, a method of treating coal, shale, lignites, and peat, in order to manufacture manure.

1282 Hadfield, G., Carlisle, an improved arrangement of heating and evaporating appa-

1314 Farrenc, L., and Subra, B., Paris, improvements in gas lighting by means of direct carburators.

1332 Green, W., Limehouse, Middlesex, improvements in washing or purifying and

treating sugar.

1349 Miquel, J. F., Paris, improvements in trusses.

1417 Henley, T. F., Pimlico, improvements in obtaining alcohol or spirit from rice and other grain, and in apparatus for that pur-

1421 Ash, G. C., Hampstcad, improvements in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

1425 Smith, A., Brixton, improvements in bleaching and purifying bees' wax.

cleansing or purifying the "Thames."

1446 Szerelmey, N. C., Brixton, improvements in preparing combinations of materials for preventing rust in iron and other metals, and decay in timber.

1456 Cattell, T., Euston Square, improvements in the manufacture of varnish and

1459 Hughes, E. T., Chancery Lane, improvements in treating and decomposing fatty

1465 Newton, A. V., Chancery Lane, improved means for assorting substances of different specific gravitics.

1480 Laming, R., Hampstead, improvements in purifying gas, and in obtaining and reproducing materials useful for that purpose.

1511 Hughes, E. T., Chancery Lane, improvements in the manufacture of artificial sandstone, bricks, tiles, and similar articles.

1522 Faure, P., and Pernod, J., France, an improved process for utilising the residues of madder in the manufacture of garancine and other preparations of madder.

1528 Roberts, J., Upnor, Kent, improvements in filters.

1559 Bell, T., Plaistow, Essex, improvements in the manufacture of manure.

1640 MacKean, W., Paisley, improvements in the manufacture or treatment of farinaceous matters for the obtainment of starch and food. 1699. Bakcwell, F. C., Hampstead, improve-

ments in extracting oils from coal and other

minerals.

1915 Vérel, W. A., Macduff, Banff, improvements in the preparation of bones for manure.

2157 Dales, J., Old Broad Street, improvements in purifying sewage and other impure waters, and in separating therefrom materials suitable for use as manure, and also the preparation of a substance to be employed for such purposes.

2214 Sonnerborn, E., Prussia, an improvement

in the manufacture of cement.

PROVISIONAL PATENTS.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

2564 Brooman, R. A., Fleet Street, the preparation of a salt, and means of combining, mixing, or applying the same to render fabrics, pulp, wood, oil, and other substances uninflammable.

2566 Jacquelain, A., Paris, improvements in the manufacture of carbon, and in apparatus

employed therein.

2580 Arrott, A. R., St. Helens, Lancaster, improvements in the manufacture of carbonate of soda.

2595 Graham, J., Warrington, Lancashire, improvements in treating and applying products

obtained when galvanising iron.

1426 Kottula, C. N., Liverpool, a means of 2607 Laming, R., Maida Hill, West, improvements in obtaining alkalies and alkaline compounds.

2612 Gossage, W., Widnes, Lancaster, improvements in the manufacture of carbonate

of soda.

2702 Richardson, T., Newcastle-on-Tyne, improvements in the manufacture of certain compounds of soda and potash.

2713 Firmin, G. J., Borough Road, Southwark, improvements in the manufacture of tartaric and citric acids, and certain salts in connection therewith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2359 Smith, R., Islington, the purification of

water and other fluids.

2450 Armour, J., Kilmarnock, N.B., improvements in apparatus for measuring and for regulating supplies of solid and fluid substances in the preparation of mixtures or compounds.

GALVANISM:

ITS SALUTARY EFFECTS NOW BROUGHT WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE, BY

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION. **PULVERMACHER'S**

FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF

Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Head and Toothache, Tic Doloreux, Indigestion, Deafness, Spasms, Female Complaints, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Nervous Debility, &c.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

Approved by the Academie de Medicine, Paris; the Royal College of Physicians, London; and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, &c. Rewarded at l'Exposition Universelle, 1855; Great Exhibition of all Nations, 1851.

Ten years ago, Mr. Pulvermacher succeeded in making a popular remedy of that miraculous power Galvanic Electricity, which, undoubtedly, possesses curative properties of the most invigorating description.

It is notorious that, from its power of regenerating the debilitated nervous system, longstanding diseases, which had baffled all former treatment, have been rapidly cured by its aid.

This remedy, now universally known as Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain, is held in such high esteem, that not only the public but also the medical profession have continually acknowledged its restorative virtues.

Encouraged by such extraordinary success, Mr. Pulvermacher has still further improved his system by transforming the Voltaic Pile into the form of a pliable Chain-Band, so that efficacy is now combined with durability and certainty of action; and the application can be made (locally) to any part of the body with ease and safety, and without inconvenience.

Marvellous and certain as are their effects in all kinds of Rheumatic pains still more remarkable and speedy is the relief they afford in Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, and Head and Toothache, &c.—Even the most inveterate cases of Paralysis, Epilepsy, Deafness, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Nervo-Debility, &c., disappear in a comparatively short time. The Invention is distinguished by the support of Professor Oppoler, Physician to the Emperor of Austria; Sir C. Locock, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty the Queen; by Dr. RAYER, Physician to Napoleon III.; and other Professors of similar celebrity. The scientific press of Europe, and hundreds of Medical and Philosophical Works of the last period have also passed upon it the highest encomiums; and these being of a standard character, can be seen at Public Libraries and at the British Museum. The Extracts collected from these Works prove even more, by their authenticity and distinguished source, than the convincing facts expressed in the private records of cures, the whole of which are embodied in the Pamphlet, "PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION," (Price 1s.) and are enumerated in a curtailed form in the NEW Prospectus (sent free).

Extract, No. 13.

Dr. Thompson's "Dictionary of Domestic Medicine,"

At page 216, states—"As an agent in the treatment of disease, Electric or Galvanic action is now much employed. The latest noticeable application of the curative power of Electricity, is in the Electric Chain or Belt of M. Pulvermacher, which is made of various sizes and powers. The author has not yet tried the large and more powerful forms of the apparatus, but he has found the application of the smaller Chains of much service in the cure and alleviation of Neuralgic Disease." At pages 361—362: "The most general seat of Neuralgia is in the head or face, but the fingers, the chest, the abdomen, &c., may any of them constitute its site. When the great nerve of the leg is affected with Neuralgia, the disorder is known as Sciatica. The author from his own experience, can speak that the Pulvermacher Electric Chain will in such cases confer speedy relief. Ear-ache is a form of Neuralgia, and should be treated as such." And at page 443, says—"Chronic Rheumatism chiefly affects the thick muscles, such as those of the shoulders, arms, neck, loins, &c. Any notice of this malady must be imperfect, without some allusion to Electric and Galvanic appliances, Electric Chains, &c. That these appliances are at times of apparent service in Chronic Rheumatism is undoubted, and we are not justified in rejecting their aid, because we cannot exactly explain the why and the wherefore of their action." their action.

Chain-Bands, Price 5/, 10/6, 15/, &c., according to power.

J. L. PULVERMACHER & Co.,

No. 73, OXFORD STREET, (adjoining Princess's Theatre). LONDON.

Agents Required. Only bonû fide Orders accepted.

INDEX OF ANNOUNCEMENTS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

WITH TERMS TO THE TRADE.

NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Alderman	24, 25	Nos. 1, 2, 3: 25, 30, 35, and 40 Guineas. Nos. 4, 4: 40, 45, and 50 Gs. Nos. 5, 5: 18 to 22 and 25 Gs. No. 6: 15 and 25 Gs. No. 7: 17 Gs. Nos 8, 8: 12 to 14 and 15 Gs. No. 9: 42 Gs. No. 10: 45 Gs. Nos. 11, 11: 27 Gs., with a head, 35 Gs. No. 12: 16 Gs., with a head, 25 Gs. 10 per cent. cash	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c.
Anderson. T. and E	38	with a head, 25 Gs. 10 per cent. cash	Maker's terms to a/c.
Assistants Wanted	13, 14		
Atmospheric Clocks Bailey, F	55 43		15 per cent. to a/c.
Barlow, S	12, 46		Trade prices to a/c.
Barnett, S	29 46	Those lately sold at 2/, 7/8 per doz.; larger size, 12/ do.; Goblets, halfpints, 24/ do.; Do., handsomely carved, various, from 3/6 each; Do., handsomely mounted in electro-plate, (bowl removable at pleasure), 12/ do.; Do., carved in wood, 14/6 do.; Boxes for cups, 2/6 per doz.	10 per cent. cash, 73 per ct. to a/c. Same to a/c.
Bewlay and Co	51	Not given	Trade prices to a/c.
Borwick, G	36 40	Not given	
Britten, G	37 37 31	Nett cash Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ ,, 22/6, 30/, and 45/ nett.	Same to a/c. Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ ,. 22/6, 30/, an : 45/ nett.
Bush, W. J. and Co	56	Nett cash	22,0,00,000
Businesses	12, 13 54		7/6 per dozen, or packed, in 2 doz. deal-boxes, with hand- some show card on lid, at 15/ per box. Nett to a/c. 3/9, 7/6, nett to a/c.
Cartwright	55 50		3/9, 7/6, nett to a/c.
Chemical News	19		Hair Brushes, No. 71, 96/ per dozen, and No. 72, 126/ per dozen; Flesh Brush, No. 75, 96/ per dozen, nett to a/c.
Chrimes and Co Collier, E	54 18		Makers terms to a/c.
Colwell	35	See advertisement	Same to a/c.
Condy, Brothers, and Co.	30 47		
Cooke and Co	27 41	5 per cent. cash	5 per cent. to a/c.
Cupiss	23		Nott to ala
Dabbs, Thomas H Davis, John	38 54	Nett cash	Nett to a/c.
De Jongh, Dr	45 45		
Dublin Hospital Gazette	51		Secretary I
Ede and Co	39, 55	No. 394, 1/2; 394, (filled) 4/; 142, 20/; 436, 21/; 158, 18/; 139, 18/; 141, 45/ per doz.	Same to a/c.
Edwards. W Epps, James	43 42	Nett cash	Nett to a/c.
Fell, R. Fire Revivers	31 44	Net	50's 6/: 100's, 12/ per dozen
Flower T. S	8	Not given	50's, 6/; 100's, 12/ per dozen packets Nett to a/c. About 393 from retail
Freeman, T. W.	42 36	11/, 22/, and 44/ per doz.	Same to ale.
Fullwood and Co	40		
Furniture Polish Gibbons and Wills	38 53	25 per cent. off.	4/ and 7/ per doz. Same to a/c.
Goddard, J Hamilton and Co	52 40	4	7/6, 20/, 40/
Hard. J.	46	No.	8/6, 17/. 66/ per doz.
Harris and Co	23	Nett cash	5 per cent. commission to a/c.

Index to Announcements.—continued.

**************************************			CONTRACTOR SOURCE STATES CONTRACTOR STATES CONTRACTOR STATES
NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Hawke, W	8 9	Cash at 2 months, 35 per cent.; 3 months, 30 per cent.; 4 months, 25 per cent.; beyond that term 10 per cent, to a/c. An extra 10 per cent, allowed for cash on receipt of goods.	40 per cent. to a/c.
Howlett, Samuel	41 43 42	Not given	
Hudson and Son Humpage Ironmonger, The	12 49	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Job Goods Jones, R. I.	45 83 39	•••• ••••	Nett to a/c.
Langdale, E. F	20. 51 41	Not given. 4/ and 7/6 per dozen nett cash.	Maker's price to a/c. Same to a/c.
Lindsey, M. J	48 7 21	25 per cent, cash	25 per cent. to a/c. Are reduced from 30/ and 36/ to 24/ and 30/
May and Baker	28 44 35	Not given	1 2
			Hair, No. 45, 30/ 36/ 40, 36/ 47, 30/ 36/ 49, 36/ 42/ Horse, 74, 48/ Clothes, 48, 42/ 48/
Miscellaneous	14, 15, 16		73, 30/ 36/
Morgan Brothers Morris and Co	38 17 11	Nett cash,	Nett to a/c.
Morton, H. A Newbery and Sons	8 35.41.8. 46,54	"	
Nye, S	26 34 32	Nett cash	Nett to a/c.
Phillips, J	53 22		Polishing Paste in pots, 3/ and 6/per doz.; tin boxes, 15/per
			gross; in chip boxes, 7/ and 13/6 per gross; Furniture Polish, 2/, 4/9, 8/, and 14/ per doz.; Plate Powder, 4/6 and 8/ per doz.
Plaisters	10 8		Nett to a/c.
Powell, A. J	53 44 3	Not given	Maker's terms to a/c.
Richardson and Co Robinson and Son	36 44	Not given	
Robson and Soul	37 53 13	Price List on application Not given	13/ per doz. to a/c.
Summers Thomson and Bailey	41 28	Black and coloured in spouted glass, 3/3 and 6/ per doz.; copying and coloured in spouted stone bottles, 3/, 6/, 11/ and 20/ per doz.; black in stone spouted bottles, 3/, 6/, and 12/ per	Same to a/c.
		spouted bottles, 3/, 6/, and 12/ per doz.; 1d. glass, 6/ per gross; 1d. stone, 5/ per gross.	
Tweedie, W	52 6		20 per cent. to a/c.
Young, H	42	White Felt Chest Protectors, 7/, 10/, 13/, and 16/ per doz.	Maker's price to a/c.
		•	



OFFICE-77, CHANCERY LANE,

PATENTS FOR THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

The Grantees or Proprietors of Letters Patent for the United Kingdom may make separate assignments of their privileges in regard to England, Scotland, or Ireland, as if their Patents had been originally granted to extend to either country alone. All transactions respecting the assignment of such Letters Patent, of any share or interest therein, or Licenses thereunder. are ineffectual unless through Registration in Chancery, which will be entered on application at this Office, where also all requisite information may be obtained respecting the proprietorship of any Patented Invention. A Patent can be obtained either for a new Invention or an Improvement upon an old one, or for the introduction of an Invention known or in use in foreign countries, provided always that such Invention or Improvement have not before been published or practised within these realms. All Patents are granted for the term of Fourteen Years, but may become void at the expiration of the Third or Seventh Year, by non-payment of the duties. All Patents are dated as of the day of application. A Provisional Protection for six months, with power to use, sell, or dispose of the Invention, may be obtained, by application for Letters Patent, under a Provisional Specification (see Specifications), for six to Eight Guineas. The remaining charges for completing a Patent, which may be effected in from seven to eight weeks, amount to Twenty Pounds, exclusive of the "Specification in pursuance of the conditions of Letters Patent."

The Stamp Duties required to maintain a Patent are—

At or before the expiration of the Third Year£50 At or before the expiration of the Seventh Year 100

SPECIFICATIONS.

Every application for Letters Patent must be accompanied with a provisional or complete

The applicant, who employs a Provisional Specification, reserves to himself the right of making further improvements or additions to his Invention during the term of six months, in which his Patent is to be completed. The Provisional Specification therefore only requires a brief outline of the nature of the Invention.

The validity of Letters Patent depends on the accuracy of the final or complete Specification; for the Crown, in granting to Inventors an exclusive monopoly for a limited period, (for any violation of which a party may be punished), requires that a true and particular description of the Invention be given, so that any person may, by simple examination,

ascertain its real nature.

The information to be forwarded to the Office requisite for a Specification should be true, full, clear, and exact, giving names, quantities, and proportions, with accuracy and precision, distinguishing new from old, and directing how to make, use, exercise, and put into practice the Invention; full particulars being required, in order that the Specification be filed in the most valid and perfect form.

In the preparation of Specifications, drawings (of which duplicates are always required) are considered a most important feature, and when referred to in the description of a Patent

may render valid a Specification which would otherwise be defective.

The cost of a Specification varies in amount according to the length of the description, and the number and intricacy of the drawings; but an average sum for a Specification not involving extreme complexity in the details, and requiring only ordinary illustration, may be stated at from Twelve to Eighteen Pounds, inclusive of Stamp Duties and all other charges.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

In France, Belgium, Holland, and most of the Continental States, Patents (which may be obtained for a period of five, ten, or fifteen years) are divided into three classes: namely, for "Inventions," "Improvements," and "Importations;" but no difference exists in the cost or conditions of the grant.

The costs of Foreign Patents depend upon the country and number of years for which they are required, together with the length of Specification and intricacy of the drawings, and vary

in amount from Ten to Fifteen Pounds, including the tax and all other charges.

All Communications to be addressed, and Money Orders made payable to BALDWIN FULFORD WEATHERDON, PATENT OFFICE, 77, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. Office Hours, from Ton till Four.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

·MUNDSEYSMENCENCHICISSHIP

WITHOUT STEEL SPRING,

SUITABLE FOR RIGHT, OR LEFT, AND DOUBLE HERNIA.



This Truss, consisting of a plate of the form indicated in the accompanying figure, and a belt without any steel spring, will be found to be the best form of support in cases of rupture hitherto known, giving an uniform and effectual pressure without the slightest inconvenience, and affording much comfort to the wearer.

The pad of the truss is so shaped as to cover the pubic region and both abdominal rings, thoroughly to protect them, and is so constructed as to keep up an existing hernia, and effectually to guard against the recurrence of rupture upon the opposite side. This great advantage is peculiar to "Lindsey's Patent Truss."

In all cases when violent exercise is taken, the "New Truss" will be found a simple and effective prevention of hernia, and at the same time give much comfort by the support afforded to the abdominal muscles.

Lindsey's Hew Patent Truss

Is especially recommended for cases of recent and incipient hernia, as none of the often injurious as well as painful effects of the ordinary Spring Trusses are felt (involving sometimes their permanent use), while the wearer of the New Truss has at once perfect ease, and may be cured.

"Lindsey's Patent Truss" is the result of thirty years practical experience in the treatment of rupture, and has been tried in cases of many years standing, and found thoroughly easy and perfectly effective.

"Linusey's Batent Truss" being adjustable by the wearer, cannot fail to fit. It is only necessary to send the dimensions as for an ordinary truss.

The New Truss is made in various qualities, prices 15/6, 21/6, 26/6, 31/6 each; postage, 1/8.

Mark John Lindsey,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURES

No. 5, CHISWELL STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. WHOLESALE AGENTS—

S. MAW AND SON, 11, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. J. AND W. WOOD, 74, KING STREET, MANCHESTER. JOSEPH WOOD, SPURRIER GATE, YORK. FANNIN AND Co., GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, & SURGEONS. OBSERVE!

A HANDSOME, RETAIL CHEMIST'S SHOP may be fitted with every requisite for £70; a complete Surgery for £12; by MIENRY A. WIORTON, the Oldestablished and Praetical Medical and General Shop Fitter, Labeller, Writer and Embosser on Glass, Valuer, &c., 122, EUSTON ROAD, ST. PANCEAS, N.W. Established 1817.

H. A. Morton being a Practical Labeller, Writer on Glass, &c., can offer gentlemen superior Gold Labelling at 3s. per dozen in town, and 3s. 6d. in the country. Glass Show Tablets

and every description of writing and ornamental work equally low.

PLANS, ESTIMATES, AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM.

DRUGGISTS' STOCKS AND FIXTURES VALUED.

Observe the Address-122, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

TO SHIPPERS OF MEDICINES.

NEWBERY AND SONS, Wholesale and Export MEDICINE VENDORS, Proprietors of the original and genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, Dalby's Carminative (Gell's), Steer's Opodeldoe and Camomile Drops, Newbery's Cod Liver Oil Cakes, &c. Agents for Perry Dayis' Pain-killer, Hooper's Female Pills, Behnsen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Pope's Sarsaparilla, Penley's Aerated Bath Waters, Roby's Warwiekshire Sauee, and sundry other articles.

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Established A.D. 1746. Shippers can have F. N. and Sons' new Catalogue on application.

TO SURGEONS AND CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM HAWKE

Begs respectfully to inform Gentlemen of the above Profession, the Business of Medical Shop Fitters, which has been carried on for so many years under the name of Ansell and Hawke, 8, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, is at present carried on by William Hawke, at the Workshops,

17, WILD COURT, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

W. H., in respectfully making this announcement, begs to assure the Profession every exertion shall be used on his part to execute orders promptly and economically.

Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates given for Fitting-up Surgeries and Druggists' Shops

with every requisite, either in a plain or superior style.

Nests of Drawers, Counters, Glass Cases and other Fittings made to order.

DRUGGISTS' STOCKS AND FIXTURES VALUED.

FLOWER'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER,

Recommended, by Testimonials, from Mr. W. Bladin, Superintendent of the Refreshment Rooms, House of Lords; Mr. Holloway, butler to His Grace the late Duke of Devonshire; and numerous others (vide the first number of the "Chemist and Druggist"). May be obtained through all the Drug Sundry and Patent Medieine Warehouses in London or the Provinces, or direct from the Proprietor,

T. S. FLOWER, Chemist, Matlock-Bath.

POWDER PUFFS.—(Per Dozen.)

	Suitable for Boxes of the diameter of	or 1	in.	2 in.		25	in.	31	n.	35	in.	4 in.	
	Cultuble for Boxes of the diffineter of	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1.	Suitable for Boxes of the diameter of { Ordinary Quality	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	6	3	0	3	6
2.	Silk covered, with fancy mounts	1	6	2	3	3	0	3	9	4	6	5	3
	Comer Tuench wich Silly alraige mounts		Ω	વ	0	1	Λ	5	c	0	Λ	10	0

Grey Hair Restored to its Original Colour.



NEURAIGIA, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, RHEUMATISM, AND STIFF JOINTS,

CURED BY

F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.

They REQUIRE NO PREPARATION, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order.

Brushes, 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. (Retail.)

Grey Hair and Baldness prevented by F. M. H.'s Preventive Brush.

Price 4s. and 5s. Retail.

F. M. HERRING'S TEAZLE CLOTH AND VELVET BRUSHES.

Retail Prices 5s. and 2s. 6d.

The action of these Brushes is PURELY AND SIMPLY MECHANICAL. They are manufactured with the material called "Artificial Teazle," which is used by English Cloth Makers, to give the Nap a finish which renders their goods superior to every other make.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS OF REPUTE.

Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London; where may be obtained, gratis, or by post for four stamps, F. M. Herring's Illustrated Pamphlet—" Why Hair Becomes Grey, and its Remedy."

CAUTION!

Loss having been sustained by Retailers, and great annoyance and inconvenience by their customers, in consequence of Brushes having been sold as my "Magnetic Brush," the Profession are with much respect informed, that in order to avoid the trouble and inconvenience inseparable from a Galvanic Battery in a Brush (the continuity of a Galvanic Current depending entirely on the surface of the plates being kept scrupulously clean, and free from Oxide, and the delicate arrangement of the component parts of the Battery, being strictly preserved, the least deviation from which instantly destroys all action.) I instituted a long series of experiments, which incontestably proved that the magnet not only avoided all the unceasing and uncleanly manipulation referred to, but exercised all the curative powers of Galvanism in a concentrated form, and with a constant and undeviating Magnetic current. For the discovery thus made I was granted Letters Patent in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on March 7th, 1857, and subsequently in almost every state in Europe and America. It must therefore be clearly understood that in the construction of my "Magnetic Brushes and Combs" I employ the powers of the Magnet only, and thereby avoid the inconveniences and uncertainty of a Galvanic Battery, and that the only Magnetic Brushes and Combs, are those Manufactured by violence; and what is of great consequence to purchasers, their Magnetic Current can always be tested, by simply applying a fine needle (No. 12) to the Metallic Bristles 32, Basinghall Steeps, London.

N.B.—The Electro-Galvanic Brushes were formerly made and sold by me, under Sole License from THE Patentee, R. Griffiths. The Battery used was a Compound Battery, formed of plates of distilled zinc (amalgamated) and perfectly pure silver, which, of course, decomposed water with rapidity. My long experience, as a Practical Galvanist, enabled me to adopt every possible means to preserve the action of the Battery, and avoid discomfort in use; but the dirt and trouble inseparable from a Galvanic apparatus, were insurmountable obstacles, and they have been returned to me en masse to be altered to Magnetic Brushes.

PLAISTERS.

MACHINE SPREAD.—TOWN MADE.—(Per Yard.)

Description.	Glazed Calico.	Super Glazed Calico.	Unglazed Calico.	Liuen.	Moleskin.	Super Moleskin.	Swans- down.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10. Emp. Adhesiv	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 3	1 6	1 3
11. Do. Plumbi	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 3	1 6	1 3
12. Do. Roborans	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 11	1 5	1 9	1 5
13. Do. Saponis Alb	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 11	1 5	1 9	1 5
14. Do. Cerat Sap	0 7	0 8	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 10	1 6
15. Do. Galb. Comp	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 2	1 9	2 1	1 9
16. Do. Picis Comp	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 2	1 9	2 1	1 9
17. Do. Opii	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4
18. Do. Calefaciens	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 0
19. Do. Belladon	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4
20. Do. Hydrarg	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4
21. Do. Am. C. Hyd	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4

A reduction of a half-penny per yard on all the above in quantities of 72 yards and upwards.

The above are packed in deal boxes, for which no charge is made.

MORGANS' POOR MAN'S.--(Per Gross.)

22.	In half-gross	Tins (Tins free),	on	Paper 7s. 00	d.
23.	Ditto	ditto	on	Cloth 10s. 66	d.

24. MARGINAL ON LEATHER.—(Per Gross, in one dozen boxes.)

	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Wrist.	Knee.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Oval Shape.	Oval Shape.	Oval Shape.
No	1	2	21	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	3	31	4	5	1	2	3
	9/	14/	21/	29/ 4d.	43/ 6d.	65/ 8d.	16/ 3d.	36/	7/	11/	14/	21/6	29/	43/	14/	29!	43/
Sold Retail at	1½d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	8d.	3d.	6d.	ld.	1½d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	2d.	4d.	6d.

25. MARGINAL ON STRONG CLOTH.—(Per Gross, in \(\frac{1}{4}\) gross boxes.)

Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Heart	Heart	Heart	Heart
Shape.	Shape.	Shape.	Shape.	Shape.	Shape.	Shape.	Shape.	Shape.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
5s. 6d.	7s.	9s.	11s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s.	11s.

CORN AND BUNION PLAISTERS.

	Each.	Dozen.	Gros	Gross.	
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.	d.	
26. Amadou Corn, in gold and silver boxes of 12 each		0 3 6	1 19		
27. Ditto Bunion, in ditto ditto of 6 each		0 3 6	1 19	0	
28. Ditto Corn, in fancy glass lid boxes of 1 gross	3 0	1 13 0			
29. Ditto Bunion, in ditto ditto of ½ gross	3 0	1 13 0			
30. Felt Corn, in fancy shouldered boxes of 12 each	••	0 5 0	2 14		
31. Ditto Bunion in ditto ditto of 6 each		0 5 0	2 14	0	
32. Ditto Corn, in fancy glass lid boxes of 1 gross		2 2 0			
33. Ditto Bunion, in ditto ditto of ½ gross	3 9	2 2 0		. (
34. Corn Rubbers (bone handles)	••	0 3 9	2 2	0	
40. White Felt, in glass top boxes of 1 gross	3 3	1 16 0	1		
41. Ditto of 1 doz., with new style label, in shouldered gilt					
boxes; again packed in glass top boxes of 1 doz		0 4 0	2 4	0	

Nos. 40 and 41 are not as thick as the usual kinds, being prepared for soft corns. From the price and style at which they are brought out, we anticipate a large sale for them.

Wanter Durchang Of to 92 Row Lone London, E.C.

MORRIS & CO.,

Beg to state, that owing to the increasing demand for the

ROYAL

HOUSEHOLD PLATE POWDER

AND

All Orders must be addressed direct to their Depôts,

32, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, N.W.,

AND

ALBANY ROAD, WALWORTH, S.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for CONTRYS PATEME FLUID

AND

CONCENTRATED VINEGAR.

Post Office Orders payable at the Charing Cross Office.

GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

BANKRUPTS.

Buss, Thomas, chemist and druggist, Market Harborough.

Christie, Alexander Sloan, and John William M'Millan, starch manufacturers, Belfast.

INSOLVENTS.

Crabtree, Joseph, drysalter, Leeds.

Dixon, Thomas, chemist and druggist, Tooley Street, Southwark.

Hodder, Henry Raynor, druggist, Loughbo-

Urrsey, Edward, chemist and druggist, Dowlais, Merthyr-Tydvil.

DIVIDEND.

Pickles, W. S., chemist and druggist, Huddersfield. First and final, 1s. 1d.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Birtill, Henry, and John Longman, wholesale druggists, mustard manufacturers, and general merchants, Bristol. Debts by Longman.

Carr, Francis, and John Thomas Carr, drysalters, Lecds. Debts by J. T. Carr. Cope, Charles Ball, and Francis Octavius

Hurst, druggists, Sheffield. Debts by Hirst. Darlington, George, and William Wanstall, tobacco and snuff manufacturers, Clarence Place, Hackney Road.

Evaux, Auguste, and Alexander Castell, perfumers and sellers of fancy goods, London.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

44, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

MR. HUMPAGE.

Transfer Agent, Chemists' Valuer, and Referee,

May be consulted daily from Twelve to Four o'Clock, by Buyers or Sellers of Businesses, both as it regards the goodwill of a business, or the value of stock and fixtures.

Mr. H. is personally known to many of the leading London Firms, Wholesale and Retail, and the manner in which he conducts business, has secured for him their recommendation.

Twenty years experience as a Valuer, with a thorough knowledge of Drugs and Chemicals, gives him a confidence in tendering his services, either to act as an impartial referec, or otherwise in the value of stock, fixtures, and trade utensils; and in advising, too, with buyers, Mr. H. considers his practical knowledge of great importance, knowing the due proportion the separate invoices should bear to the represented returns, and also by a careful analysis is enabled to ascertain the profits.

When it is wished Mr. H. should arrange conditions of sale, or effect a valuation between

two parties, it is desirable their instructions should have their joint signature.

Terms of attendance in any part of England, may be ascertained by a letter addressed as above

FOR DISPOSAL.

MIDDLESEX.—A long-established business; rent low; entrance, 4001. CAMDEN TOWN.—A retail of 6l. a week; entrance 325l.

NORTH WEST OF LONDON.—An established retail; entrance 400l.

Kennington.—A compact business; entrance easy.

MIDLAND COUNTIES.—A long-established family business.

ISLINGTON.—A small retail and practice.

West of England.—Wholesale drug and spice trade; entrance about 3,500l. With many others in Town and Country.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

Wanted to Purchase,

In the country, a genuine and old-established For immediate disposal, in a large and popu-Dispensing and Family Drug Business, returning not less than from 1,000l. to 1,800l. per annum. It is essential that there should be a good dwelling-house. The west of England or a good market-town near London preferred. Principals alone treated with. Address, stating particulars, to V. Z., care of Messrs. Davy, Macmurdo, & Co., 100, Upper Thames Strect, London.

BUSINESSES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

To Chemists and Druggists.

lous agricultural village in Somersetshire, where there is no other druggist within five miles, a bonâ fide business in the above line, with a light Grocery and Fancy Trade combined. Returns, between 1,200l. and 1,300l. per annum. Amount required for stock, fixtures, and goodwill, about 700l. None but principals treated with. For particulars address-Mr. Arter, Druggist, &c., Banwell, Somerset.

To be disposed of,

wo Chemists' and Druggists' Businesses, in ancashire, in full working order, and doing a ood trade. For particulars address R. Johnn, Chemist and Druggist, Parliament Street, iverpool.

To be disposed of,

Drug Business of a slighty mixed character, hich has been established thirty-five years, tuated in one of the best towns in Somerset. he Proprietor retiring from ill-health. Advess W. T., 47, East Street, Taunton.

To Chymists and Surgeons.

An Old-Established Shop, doing a good siness, well stocked and fitted, will be imediately disposed of, considerably under its lue, for reasons satisfactory in every way. his will be found a most advantageous instment of time and capital, as it is strictly hat it is represented to be. Address Chymist, ost Office, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

To Chemists and Druggists.

Gentleman with capital may hear of an old-tablished Business, making a profit of 1000l. r annum, and now in full operation. Proietor, having realised a competency, is reing. Apply to T. L. G., 2, Blanche-street, verpool, or to Mr. Ball, Licensed Valuer, 7, Crown Street, Liverpool.

PARTNERSHIP.

To Chemists and Druggists.

Wanted, a young industrious Gentleman, to understands his business, with £1000 to 2000 at his command, to join a Gentleman in mdon (of long experience in the Drug trade) a Drug Grinding, Bleaching, and Oil Disling Business. Address, in the first instance, W. C., care of Mr. Humpage, Medical gent, 44, Chancery Lane, London.

WANT SITUATIONS.

Assistant.

Young Man, in his twenty-third year, is in unt of a situation as Assistant. Satisfactory erence can be given. Address, J. K., Postice, Brierley Hill.

Wanted,

a Gentleman theoretically and practically quainted with chemistry, and with a good owledge of qualitative analysis, employment a laboratory, or to superintend the making any description of chemicals. Terms, mode-e. Good references. Apply to F. G. E., 4, n Grove, Peckham, S.E.

To Chemists and Druggists.

Wanted, by a Young Man aged twenty-one, a situation as Junior Assistant. Good references. Address, J. C., Post-office, Coventry.

To Chemists and Druggists.

Wanted, by a Young Man aged twenty-three, a situation as Assistant. Good references. Address H. J. P., 11, Bridge Street, Hereford.

To Chemists.

Wanted, by a Young Man, a situation as Manager or otherwise, in town or country. Address, J. W. Q., Post-office, 275, City Road, London, E.C.

To Chemists and Druggists.

Wanted, by a Young Man aged twenty-four a situation as Assistant. Apply, stating terms &c., to J. C. H., Post-office, Ayton, Berwickshire.

To Chemists and Druggists.

The Advertiser, aged twenty-six, is desirous of obtaining a situation in either the Wholesale or Retail; is conversant with each department. The former preferred. Can give good references. Address T. G., Temple Bar Postoffice, London.

ASSISTANTS WANTED.

To Parents and Guardians.

Wanted, in the Entering Desk of a City Ware-house, a Youth who can write a good hand. Apply to Mr. Firth, Office of the "Chemist and Druggist," 24, Bow Lane, E.C.

To Chemists' Assistants.

Wanted immediately, in a general Country business, combining light Groceries, an experienced Assistant. Salary to commence at £35. per annum. Satisfactory references will be required. Address, T. Clarke, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Somerton.

To Chemists' Assistants.

Wanted immediately, in a general Country Business, an experienced Assistant, who can speak Welsh. He must be active, intelligent, and careful as a Dispenser, and well recommended. Address J. Jones, Chemist, &c., Brecon.

Wanted Immediately,

A steady, industrious, and competent Assistant, to fill a permanent situation in a general mixed Country Trade (wholesale, retail, and dispensing). Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to "Chemicus," Hodgkinsons, Tonge, and Stead, 213, Upper Thames Street, London.

Traveller Wanted.

MORGAN BROTHERS have a Vacancy for a Traveller. They would not object to engage a Gentleman who has not been on the road before, if he is acquainted with their class of goods. Apply at 21, Bow Lane, E.C.

To Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants.

Wanted, a respectable, steady, and industrious Young Man, about twenty-five years of age; must be a neat and accurate dispenser, and acquainted with the general routine of country trade. Good references indispensable. Salary, 35%, per annum. Address S. Z., Post-office, Brentwood, Essex.

Assistant Wanted,

By J. W. Smith & Co., Druggists, Carmarthen. One who understands Welsh will be preferred.

To Chemists' Assistants.

MORGAN BROTHERS have a Vacancy for a Young Man as Under Warehouseman; he must understand Druggists' sundries, &c. Apply to 24, Bow Lane, E.C.

Wanted,

A Junior Assistant or Improver, in a general mixed Drug Business. Apply to Messrs. Allen & Co., Chemists, Charterhouse Square, London.

Wanted,

A competent Assistant. Apply, stating reference, age, salary required, &c., to Charles James, Chemist, Birkenhead.

Wanted,

An Improver, or one who has served part of his time. Apply, stating age, &c., to G. C. Brewster, Chemist, Brighton.

Wanted,

An Active Youth as Improver; one who has been at the business about two years preferred. Address (enclosing reference), to M. A. N., 45, High Street, Stroud.

Wanted,

A Junior Assistant—well educated, and of good address. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, reference, &c., to R. Turner, Chemist, Oundle.

Wanted,

An In or Out-door Apprentice, by a Chemist in Town. A comfortable home, with every facility of acquiring the Business. Address Mr. Shaw, Chemist, Lower Road, Islington.

Assistant Wanted.

Wanted, in a first-class retail establishment in Southampton, an Assistant, who has served a five years' apprenticeship in a good house of business. He must be active, intelligent, industrious, of good address, obliging disposition, a neat dispenser, and a good salesman. Address Chemicus, "Hants Advertiser" Office, Southampton.

Wanted,

An Assistant (Junior). Apply, stating age, salary required, and last situation, to 183, High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted

Twenty or thirty gross or less of second-hand Soda-Water Bottles. Address, "Aerated," 26, Fish Street Hill, London Bridge, London.

Valuable Engravings TO BE SOLD.

Two of Mason's "Cricket Field," representing the Match on the Brighton Ground, between Kent and Sussex, in addition to which a portrait of upwards of one hundred of the most celebrated Cricketers. Apply to Atalanta, "Chemist and Druggist" Office, 24, Bow Lane, E.C.

To Chemists.

To be Sold, a very handsome and clegantly-wrought Transparency, in mahogany frame, suitable for the window, or to suspend on the wall of a shop; size, including frame, 4ft. 3in. by 2 ft. 11 in. It contains the words, "Drugs from Apothecaries' Hall," surmounted by the Royal Arms, and enclosed within a handsome border. The above is quite new, and cost 9l some eighteen months since; price required 3l. 10s. Address, or to view apply, to A. P. B. 4, Granville-terrace, Lewisham, S.E.

Patentees and Proprietors of Patent Medicines.

Messrs. Levy Brothers, of 24, Great Bourk Street East, Melbourne, Victoria, Birminghan and Sheffield factors, importers of druggists sundries, stationery, tobacconists' and genera fancy goods, are now prepared to receiv Agencies as above. Having the most extensive connexion and a larger number of traveller than any other house in the Australian colonies they offer the greatest facilities for extending the sale of any patent article.—N.B. Cash advance made. Only the stamp duty will be advance on patent medicines. Immediate arrangement can be entered into with the London house No. 2, Houndsditch, City, N.E.

Seidlitz, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Powders,

Put up, in any quantity, with neatness and dispatch, at the following prices for full size, and with chemicals from noted houses:—Seidlitz, 8/; Lemonade and Ginger Beer, 7/6; Soda Water, 5/, per dozen boxes.—By James C. Chubb, 59, St. John Street, London, E.C.

Chest Protectors.

F, patent Felt, heart-shape, bound silk, various colours—

1 2 3 4 In sets of four 8×10 9×11 10×12 12×14 (viz., one of each).

G, imitation lamb's wool, pink and white-

Per dozen.

1 2 3 4 In sets of four
8x10 9X11 10X12 12X14 (viz., one of each).

12/ 16/ 20/ 24/ 72/

The sets of four are packed in good green boxes, and show to advantage.

To Patent Medicine Vendors, &c.

Ten per Cent. will be deducted from the Trade Prices of Patent Medicines, Pickles, Sauces, Perfumery, and all other Miscellaneous Articles connected with such Business. Wholesale Catalogues sent free on application. The Retail Trade cannot, from any House, be so favourably supplied; and such promptitude and care will be used in the execution of Orders, as to secure a continuance of future favours. All Orders for ten pounds' worth and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Great Britain. Goods for exportation securely packed and delivered free at any of the seaport towns in England.

WILLIAM FOGGITT, Market Place, Thirsk, Yorkshire.

Chubb's Violet Powder.

Best quality, in ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 2 oz. fancy cases, gold labels, at 5/, 2/6, and 1/5 per dozen; penny boxes, 7/ per gross; loose, 84/ per cwt.; and apperfine plain powder, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. fancy cases, gold labels, at 4/6 and 2/3 per dozen; loz. boxes, 7/ per gross.—Can be procured hrough any of the wholesale houses, and direct from the Maker, James C. Chubb, 59, St. John Street, London, E.C.

G. E. MORTON & CO.,

MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Established 1842—Renovated 1854.

Dealers in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Periodicals, and Books.

Agents for the principal Illustrated London

Vewspapers.

Proprietary Remedies or Patent Medicines eccived on consignment, and Provincial agencies Established for their Sale.

Spt. Æther. Nitr. Opt.

Spt. Gr. 850, per lb. 1s. 10d. to 2s. in carboys.
Spt. Æther. Nitr. Opt. Myth.

Sp. Gr. 850, per lb. 8d. to 1s. in carboys. Acid. Acetic. for Calico Printers.

James S. Bell & Co., Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, 30, Vicar-lane.—Laboratory, 1, Nelson-street, Leeds.

Druggists

May derive a Three-fold Profit through the Sale of

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

BY S. BARLOW, DENTIST.

A neat Sixpenny Book of Recipes, &c., for the Counter and Families.

Sold by Morgan Brothers, London. A Specimen free for Six Stamps.

CHLORODYNE.

R. FREEMAN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kennington-road, London, S., begs to call the attention of the trade to the fact, that he has for years made and extensively used in his business Chlorodyne. He is supplying it in 10z. stoppered bottles, 1s. 6d. each; and 40z. 5s. each. He guarantees it to be uniformly and properly prepared, and superior to any other maker's, though their charge be ever so exorbitant; and in full confidence he submits it to the keen and fair criticism of his fellow members.

Mineral Waters

Supplied on liberal terms for Cash. Address Kingsford & Co., Direct Importers and Foreign Chemists, 54, Piccadilly. Established 1792.

Liquor Belæ,

Prepared from the Ægle Marmelos or Indian Bael. J. G. Gould, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 198, Oxford-street, London.

White Enamel for filling Decayed Teeth.

A useful Preparation for Chemists and Druggists. One Ounce sent free by Post for 3s, 6d, in Stamps. Directions enclosed. Apply to Mr. G. Sharples, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Fishergate, Preston.

Important to every Man

Who keeps a Horse, Cow, Sheep, or Pig. The RECEIPT, for 30 Stamps, to make the celebrated HORSE and CATTLE FOOD for 11s. per cwt. the selling price being 42s. and 50s. per cwt. N.B.—Two Receipts sent for 48 Stamps, three for 64 Stamps, or the four for 78 Stamps. The low price at which these Receipts are sold, compared with the great saving effected, has created a great demand for them.

Address-Mr. J. TAIT, Chemist, Newcastle-

on-Tyne.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

Is the only STARCH used in

HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRY.

As some unprincipled parties are now making and offering for Sale an imitation of the

GLENFIELD STARCH,

We hereby caution all our Customers to be careful, when purchasing, to see that the word "GLENFIELD" is on each packet, to copy which is felony.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., Glasgow & London.

Mathey-Caylus's Capsules.

The attention of the Trade is directed to these as the best article of their kind. The Subscribers will be happy to forward sample bottles to any of their customers.

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, E.C.

American Enamel

For filling Decayed Teeth, preventing further decay, and rendering extraction unnecessary. Imported by Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

Price Sixpence per packet.

Homeopathy.

THOMPSON AND CAPPER

Have for many years devoted themselves ex-clusively to the

Preparation of Homeopathic Remedies, And supply the Medical Profession and Trade with the MEDICINES in every variety and potency, also with their

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, &c. &c.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, Homocopathie Chemists, 43, Bold-street, and 4, Lord-street, Liverpool.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Barber's

Original Crimson Marking Ink. WITH ELECTRO-SILVER PEN.

This beautiful Crimson Fluid flows freely from the Pen, changes instantaneously from a CRIMSON RED to an INTENSE BLACK on the application of Heat, and when thus fixed is ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE.

Manufactured only by the Inventor, George BARBER, 51, Great George-street, Liverpool.

Wholesale Agents:—New York—Horsey and Son; Canada — Morton and Co., Halifax; London—Barelay and Sons, Patey and Co., and Newbery and Son; Edinburgh—Mould and Tod.

Agents Wanted.

[Jan. 14, 1860.

For Plumbe's Genuine Arrow-root; Retailed, 1s. 6d. per lb.; should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent physicians in London for invalids. It also forms a light, nutritious diet for general use.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged.

(Signed) "ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet. which bears the signature of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Alie-place, Alie-street, London, E.

Toothache! Toothache!

The only certain, immediate, and external remedy for Toothache, Tie Doloreux, &c., is HENRY'S NERVINE, prepared by H. P. Baldwin, Chemist, Castleford, and sold by most Patent Medicine vendors, in bottles at 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. and 2s. 9d. each.—Wholesale Agents: Gonnel and Co., London; Hirst and Brookes, Leeds; and Butterfield and Clerk, York. Noble, Boston; Reinhardt, Leeds; Jackson, Chesterfield; Dineen, Keighley; W. and J. Newsome, Stamford; James Baynes, Hull, &c.

PATE DE LICHEN.

ICELAND MOSS JUJUBES.

In Sheets or cut per lb., or in 1s. and 2s. 6d. Tin Canisters at per dozen.

Prepared by John Astley, Chemist, Coventry. London: BARCLAY & SONS; NEWBERY & Co.

Now ready, price 5s. 6d.; or free by post to any part of the United Kingdom, price 6s., Fourth Edition, greatly enlarged and improved,

A Grammatical Introduction to the London Pharmacopæia,

And a KEY to PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIP-TIONS. By F. S. LEACH.

"This little work will be found extremely useful to students who have received but an imperfect classical education."-The Lancet. Hughes and Butler, Medical Booksellers and

Publishers, 15, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

To Chemists and Dentists.

CAIRD'S TEETH-STOPPING ENAMEL.

In 1 oz. Sample Boxes, price 3s. 6d.—Sent Post free to any part.

This stopping is the most easily applied; never changes colour; requires no admixture of mereury; and hardens in the space of one hour into a perfectly firm white enamel; while the price is about half that at which greatly inferior stoppings are usually sold.

Address, CAIRD, Practical Chemist, 51, Castle-

street, Bristol.

A CARD.

MORGAN BROTHERS,

Druggists' Sundrymen,

BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

M. B. feel great satisfaction in announcing that they have at last succeeded in organising their new establishment; which, with the exception of the Show Room, is now getting into working order.

M. B. thank their friends for the great consideration shown them during the embarrassment caused by removal. Their difficulties have been considerably increased by the great influx of business which has been entrusted to them during the last quarter, of which some idea may be formed, from the fact of their being unable to keep pace with it, although they have increased their establishment by no less than ten hands during that short period.

They have still vacancies for a Young Man, who understands druggists' sundries, in their warehouse; also for a Traveller, conversant with their goods; and for a Youth in the entering desk.

Morgan Brothers will offer in the next number of the "Chemist and Druggist," many Novelties, some of which will be illustrated. They enumerate a few, viz.:—

Scales and Weights,

Gold Beaters' Skin,

Perfumery, various;

Court Plaisters,

Flesh Gloves,

Gutta Percha,

India Rubber,

Elastic Web,

Brushes,

Combs,

Lint ;

And in the present issue advertise several lots at very reduced prices. In reply to customers who wish to know why the promised "exhaustive and complete list of special articles," promised in the first number of the "Chemist and Druggist," have not appeared, they refer to the facts above stated; and think they will agree, that it was useless to court more business under the circumstances. In conclusion, they invite all manuufacturers and patentees to forward samples of anything they may wish to introduce to the Trade, for exhibition in their Show Room, which will be opened for sales, &c., on the 1st proximo.



Each order supplied in neat Morocco Cases.

E. COLLIER, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER, 28, MYDDELTON STREET, CLERKENWELL.

COLLIER'S NEW ALUMINIUM RESPIRATOR.

E. C., having had many years experience in the manufacture of every description of Respirator, begs to inform the Trade generally that he has introduced the Aluminium, known by all Chemists to be the most pure metal ever discovered, having the properties of fine gold, and possessing a great superiority over all other Metallic Respirators, Cork, &c., it being only about half the weight. This is the only instrument that can be exposed without corroding or discolouring, and has the advantage of being the cheapest ever brought before the public. It is constructed with fine plates of Aluminium, and covered on the most approved principle, admitting of as free conversation as if the mouth were uncovered (an advantage over every other kind), and can be so regulated as to prevent the lips touching the plates and thereby obstructing articulation. The following abstract, from a communication by M. St. Clair Deville to the Academy of Sciences, in 1854, speaking of Aluminium, he says :-"This metal is white as silver, and is malleable and ductile in the highest degree; it is a good conductor of heat, is completely unchangeable by dry or damp air. It does not become dull. It is insensible to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. Cold water does not affect it. Boiling water does not tarnish it. Nitric acid, whether weak or concentrated, and weak sulphuric acid, employed cold, do not act upon it. A metal white and unchangeable as silver, which does not blacken, and which presents the singular property of being lighter than glass, is the sort of metal particularly adapted for Respirators; being a good conductor of heat the moisture evaporates, and the metal retains its brilliancy."

ALUMINIUM SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE AT 8/ PER OZ. No. 1...... 24/ per dozen. Retail.... No. 2..... 30/ Orinasal 60/ In the form of a Gentleman's Scarf 6/6 each

Collier's Respirator for the Working Classes, warranted free from all obnoxious metals—Wholesale, 16/ per dozen; Retail, 2/6 each.

THE ÆROLOGICAL RESPIRATOR.

Constructed of layers of fine wire, coated with Gold or Silver, and covered on the same principle as the Aluminium, the demand for which has been very extensive.

each A handsome Show Card for the above will be supplied (gratis) with an Order, on application.

THE NEW VENTILATING EYE SHADE.

Constructed of a layer of fine wire covered neatly with Silk, very durable, and superior to any yet invented, as the heat from the mouth and nostrils can evaporate, thereby keeping the

eye perfectly cool. Commanding a very extensive sale, and bearing Testimonials from the principal Eye Infirmaries. Single Shade, 1/, Retail; Double ditto, 2/.

The above Instruments are Manufactured solely by E. COLLIER, from whom they may be obtained; also of Morgan Brothers; J. J. Jackson, Cross Street, Liverpool; and all Principal Surgical Instrument Makers, and Druggists' Sundry Houses throughout the Kingdom.

Please to observe each Instrument Labelled E. Collier, Patentee, London, as an inferior

Article may be supplied.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



CHILD'S

ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.

These Brushes are a simple philosophical means of application of Galvanic power to the roots of the hair, whereby decay is arrested, vigorous growth assured, and the original colour restored, where lost from deficiency of energy in the colour-secreting bulbs. All modern authorities on the physiology of the hair and skin, ascribe the diseases to which these superficial appendages are subject to deficient electric power; the absence of this stimulus demonstrating itself, especially when the production of hair is concerned, by a collapse or total destruction of the tubular apparatus which the skin provides for their generation; in the normal condition of things, baldness results when the economy of the capsules is deranged or destroyed, and loss of colour when the injury is confined to the colour-secreting bulbs alone; as we see in cases where vigorous growth survives loss of colour. Both of these accidents, baldness and greyness, are from the same deficiency of Electricity, although differently manifested in the consequences. The Electro-Galvanic Hair Brush is designed to supply this deficiency of magnetic influence, and being so constructed as to demand no special conditions in use, liable to no chance of failure or derangement. Each Brush containing within itself a complete Galvanic Battery of appreciable force, it is presumed that all the necessary elements of success are provided, and that every one who uses

CHILDS' ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR BRUSH

May feel assured of accomplishing the restoration of strength and colour to the hair, as well as imparting a bracing tone to the skin of the head, thereby relieving neuralgia, nervous headache, and rheumatic pains, by the wholesome discipline to which, in its exercise, the brush subjects the epidermoid covering, clearing away every obstructive accumulation of scurf, or other impediments to the healthy action of the cutaneous vessels and nerves of the head.

No. 71, in Satin or Rosewood, French Polished, 12/ each.
No. 72, ,, superior, ,, 16/ ,,

THE GALVANIC FLESH BRUSH

Is made of Metal Wire of various degrees of fineness, and set in elastic cloth of India Rubber, passes pleasantly over the surface of the skin, never tearing or abraiding it, and the serrated edges gently lift the epidermal scales, which are removed in the form of a fine powder, and the electric action of the Battery gives great relief in all cases of Rheumatism, being of sufficient force as to be perceptible in use without being subject to any unpleasant shock.

No. 75, Best Finished and French Polished, 12/ each.

CAUTION —The Profession are respectfully informed that my Patent, which was granted me last March, is totally different to the one taken out by Mr. Griffiths, in 1852, and formerly worked by Mr. Herring (as he says, the great inconvenience attending their use was an insurmountable impediment to their sale, which was a fact, as I made and got them up for the Patentee.) In my Patent Brushcs, the batteries are made upon quite different principles, do not require any trouble but merely damping the action, while damp keeping up a continual discharge of electricity on the skin, which can be felt while being used. This is the only Brush which contains such a battery suitable for galvanic purposes, and being made of separate pins inserted in India rubber webbing, has the same action as the ordinary bristle hair brush and can be used the same. For full description, see the "Chemist and Druggist" of Sept. 15.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

ESSENTIAL OILS AND FRUIT ESSENCES.

GENTLEMEN. LONDON, 72, HATTON GARDEN, E.C., 1859. Permit me to draw your attention to the accompanying PRICE LIST of my ESSENTIAL OILS and ARTIFICIAL FRUIT ESSENCES; and I beg to assure you that they are of the same high quality that gained the award of a Medal and Honourable Mention at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and a Favourable Comment at the Paris Exposition of 1855.

The annexed extract from the Lancet of June 21, 1856, will, I trust, convince you of the

purity and utility of my OL. AMYGD. ESSENT., sine Prussic Acid.

Your obedient servant.

	Tour obedient servant,	E. F. LANGDALE.
ESSENTIAL OILS.	Citronper oz. 1/	Quince per lb. 6/6 to 11/
	Carrawaysper lb. 11/	Greengage , 6/6 to 11/
	Geraniumper oz. 1/, 4/6	
Mint Pip (Hotchkiss's) ,, 18/6		Vanilla " 16/
	Neroli, No. 1per oz. 12/6	
Cloves ditto , 4/6	", No. 2 " 9/6	Jargonelle Pear " 4/
		Strawberry , 6/6 to 11/
		Black Current. , 6/6 to 11/
	Sandal Wood ,, 4	Red Currant , 6/6 to 11/
Cumin per oz. 1/6		Ribston Apple. ", 6/6 to 11/
Camomile per lb. 60/		Honey Drop , 6/6 to 11/
Winter Green , 24		Ratafia , 6/6 to 11/
Wormwood ,, 16/		Orleans Plum , 6/6 to 11/
Coriander Seed per oz. 4/		Horehound , 6/6 to 11/
Calamus per lb. 20/		Peach , 6/6 to 11/
Limette ,, 20/	Tansy ", 1/6	Mulberry , 6/6 to 11/
Cassia , 32/		Brandy , 6/6 to 11/
	Sage ,, 2	Cocoa Nut , 6/6 to 11/
Patchouli, very fine,	Bergamotper lb. 12/6	
	Otto of Roses. per oz. 18/, 21/	Orange , 11/6
Dillper oz., 1/		" '
	Orange ,, 8/	ESSENTIAL OIL COGNAC:—
Black Current per oz. 30/		Green, 11l. 11s.; Yellow, 10l.;
Gingerine " 1/9		Brown, 2l. 12s. 6d. per lb.
	Cedratper oz. 2	French Extracts, per lb. 10s.
Sweet Briar , 5/6		Quint-Essences, assorted in
	Pine Apple per lb. 6/6 to 11/	Stoppered Bottles and Hand-
	Nectar , 6/6 to 11/	some Wood Boxes.
	Raspberry , 6/6 to 11/	1 oz. Bottle, 72s. gross.
	Apricot , 6/6 to 11/	½ oz. ,, 36s. ,,
" "		

"It is stated in treatises on Materia Medica that the Purified Essential Oil of Bitter Almonds (or Hyduret of Benzoyle) is poisonous; and this statement was repeated by a writer in the Times of November 24th last. In order to ascertain the truth by a personal examination, some scientific gentlemen were commissioned by the editor of the Lancet to conduct certain experiments on animals at the establishment of Mr. Langdale, of 72, Hatton-garden, who was the first manufacturer of the purified oil. Some investigations were hence entered upon by this commission on Wednesday, Nov. 26th last, with results which we proceed to describe. The animals experimented upon were a dog, a cat, and four rats. * *

"EXPERIMENT 1.—A young shepherd's dog was held whilst a drachm of Mr. LANGDALE'S purified oil was poured down his throat. No convulsions were manifested, and the dog did not appear to lose consciousness. In less than a quarter of an hour the dog was free from any

distressing inconvenience, and able to walk about as usual.

"EXPERIMENT 2.—A rat was held whilst four drops of Langdale's Oil of Bitter Almonds were dropped into the mouth. This dose appeared to have very trifling effect. *** In a few minutes no person could have detected that it had been the subject of an experiment.

"Experiment 3.—A rat was held whilst four drops of the ordinary commercial Essential

Oil of Almonds were given. Violent spasms; died in six minutes and a half.

"EXPERIMENT 4.—To another rat, larger, four drops of ordinary commercial Oil of Almonds were given. * * * Spasmodically convulsed; in fifteen minutes dead.

" Experiment 5.—A cat was held whilst half a drachm of Langdale's oil was poured down its throat. In four minutes from the administration of the oil the cat had wholly recovered. ***

"The instances above cited have proved, that of LANGDALE'S PURIFIED ESSENTIAL OIL OF Almonds, one drachm administered to a middle-sized dog, half a drachm to a cat, and four drops to a rat, were incapable of destroying life; whilst four drops of the ordinary Essential Oil of Almonds killed a rat in two instances.

"Besides the invaluable advantage of having Langdale's Oil of Almonds pure, the flavour is far more delicate than that which is commonly sold in the shops as the Essential Oil of Almonds, it being free from the metal-like bitter taste which is imparted to the latter by Prussic Acid." * * *—Lancet, June 21, 1856.

MATHEY-CAYLUS'S GLUTEN CAPSULES,

FOR THE

Prompt and Radical Cure of Gleets, Chronic or Recent, Fluor Albus, &c.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES OF MATHEY-CAYLUS'S CAPSULES.

1. Being formed of a light transparent envelope, perfectly impermeable, they present the Copaiba under an agreeable aspect, and allow of its being taken without difficulty, repugnance, or the least derangement of the digestive organs, in this respect differing much from comfits or capsules made of gelatine, so repulsive to patients, and the hard, thick, and voluminous envelope of which frequently makes them difficult to swallow.

2. The manner of making them absolutely requires, in order to be practicable, the use of perfectly pure Copaiba. Gelatine capsules, on the contrary, may be filled with any kind of Copaiba, even adulterated, which is but too commonly the case.

3. Although smaller by one half than the gelatine capsules, they contain as much Copaiba, owing to their envelopes being much thinner. In fact, the Gluten Capsule weighs hardly two grains and a half, whilst the gelatine capsule weighs at least fifteen grains.

4. They never cause nausea, disagreeable eructations, or the fatiguing pains in the stomach. This advantage is owing to the peculiar nature of the Gluten envelope which, notwithstanding its thinness, and, although it quickly softens in the stomach, still offers sufficient resistance to prevent its contents from escaping otherwise than slowly, and in the intestine only.

5. The specific action is such that a cure is usually effected in an average term of six days,

and they always succeed in cases where other remedies have failed.

Each Bottle contains 64 Capsules.

N.B. Experience has proved that it is sometimes necessary to vary the treatment according to the persistence of the disease, and the constitution or sex of the patient. To meet this requirement we have also prepared Gluten Capsules containing different substances capable of modifying advantageously the effects of the Copaiba, or of acting in a peculiar manner on the particular causes of the disease. We make them in the following varieties:

Copaiba and Citrate of Iron. Copaiba and Cubebs. Copaiba and Rhatany. Copaiba and Catechu. Copaiba and Tannic Acid. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Carbonate of Iron. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Rhatany.

Copaiba and Magnesia. Cubebs, Pure, or with Alum. Venice Turpentine. Norway Tar. Copaiba, Cubebs and Alum. Cubebs and Turpentine. Cubebs and Tannate of Iron.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 10, CARREFOUR DE L'ODÉON, PARIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES.

MESSRS. MORGAN BROTHERS.

BOW LANE, LONDON,

Whose Signature, in addition to that of the Manufacturer, is on the Wrappers.

with Counter Bill, &c. Price per Bottle,

If with the Medicine Stamp and Directions enclosed,

*** An especial price for large quantities to be shipped in Bond, or direct from Paris.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

NEEDHAM'S

CELEBRATED

POLISHING PASTE,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

JOSEPH PICKERING.

MOWBRAY STREET, SHEFFIELD.

For giving polish unto Brass, Tin, Copper, German Silver, glass, Britannia Metal, and indeed ALL THINGS which a Polish need, Thousands its merit now commend, And call it Woman's TRUEST FRIEND, Not half the labour is required, To give the Brilliancy desired, That other Compositions take; You thus each way a saving make. BEWARE! BEWARE! of Imposition, In buying Needham's Composition,

For Needham's Paste is widely known, In every village, every town, And owing to its spreading fame, Dishonest men assume the name. That made by Joseph Pickering, And that alone's the genuine thing. Now to ensure the genuine one,

Observe the Closh Mckering on

Each Pot has the fac-simile, To copy which is felony.

In Pots at 6d. and 1s., and in Tin Boxes at 2d. each.

PICKERING'S CELEBRATED FURNITURE POLISH.

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF

FRENCH POLISHED FURNITURE, &c.

In Bottles at 4d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 9d. each.

PICKERING'S CELEBRATED PLATE POWDER.

FOR CLEANING

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES. &c.

In Boxes at 8d. and 1s. each.

Sold Wholesale by the principal Sheffield and Birmingham Merchants, and the following Warehousemen in London:-

MESSRS. MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.

W. J. DAVIES & SONS, New Weston Street, S.E.

CROWDEN & GARROD, Falcon Square, E.C.

ACTON & BORMAN, Shoe Lane, E.C.

G. B. KENT & Co., Great Marlborough Street, W.

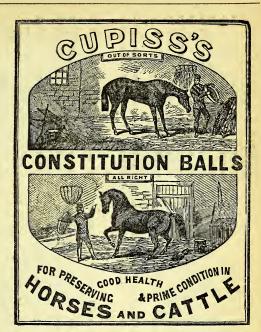
MR. JOHN OAKEY, 172, Blackfriars Road, S.

MR. CUPISS

RESPECTFULLY solicits the CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS to furnish themselves with Bills of his

CONSTITUTION BALLS,

for distribution among their friends. A letter addressed to him, Diss, Norfolk, enclosing their Card (to prevent error in printing), will have them forwarded, FREE OF COST, to any house in London or other large towns it may be convenient for them to name.



TRIED AND APPROVED FOR UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS.

See Testimonials with each Packet.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

NEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,

AT THE ISLINGTON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

ISLINGTON PLACE, PARK ROAD.

London Warehouses:—19, Bread Street Hill, Upper Thames Street, City, E.C., and 2, Upper Copenhagen Street, Barnsbury Road, Islington, N.

E. AND H. HARRIS AND CO.,

BEG TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

New Glass Bottles (clear Blue Tint.)

 3 & 4
 6 & 8
 10 & 12
 16 ounces.

 7/6
 8/
 13/
 15/ per gross.

Flint Glass, of a very superior quality, with lip.

3 & 4 6 & 8 10 & 12 16 ounces. 9/6 10/ 15/ 18/ per gross.

All the above any shape, plain or graduated.

White Moulded Phials (of a very superior quality.) $\frac{1}{2}$ & under $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ ounces. $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{10}{6}$ per gross.

All descriptions of Goods equally low. Immediate attention to Country Orders,—Packages Free. No remittance required until the Goods are received. Delivered Free within seven miles. Post-office Orders made payable to E. AND H. HARRIS AND Co., at the Chief Office, London. Bankers—Union Bank of London.

No. 4, 4, is J. A.'s IMPROVED

two, three, or four distinct graduating actions, by which an Invalid can be graduated to any position, without being touched by the nurse, and free from all pressure, so that a patient cannot possibly become bed-10.1, 2, 3, is J. ALDERMAN'S PATENT GRADUATING ELASTIC COUCH, shown in different positions: it is fitted with



the back, the arms, the seat, and leg rest being made to work altogether, so that not a muscle of the patient need be disturbed. The arms are also made to No. 5, 5, is J. A.'s PATENT GRADUATING, ELASTIC, SELF-ADJUSTING CHAIR, which like the couch, is made to follow nature in every respectput on and off, so that the patient can get on and off from either side while the leg-rest is upsore by long confinement.

No. 7, is J. A'S IMPROVED SELF-PROPELLING CHAIR, which renders an Invalid perfectly independent, being able to run from room to room

No. 6 is J. A.'s IMPROVED EXERCISING HORSE.

without any assistance.

No. 8, 8, 8, is J. A.'s PATENT PORTABLE EQUILIBRIUM CARRYING CHAIR, which enables an Invalid to be carried up and down stairs with perfect ease and safety. The chair always adjusting itself, enables the two persons who carry to walk up and down stairs in the usual way, quite erect, with their arms straight down, which avoids any strains upon their muscles. It is also an easy chair for the room when the handles are off.

No. 9 is J. A'S IMPROVED FOUR-WHEBL ALBERT CHAIR, fitted for hand or pony; the body being mounted upon C and under springs behind,

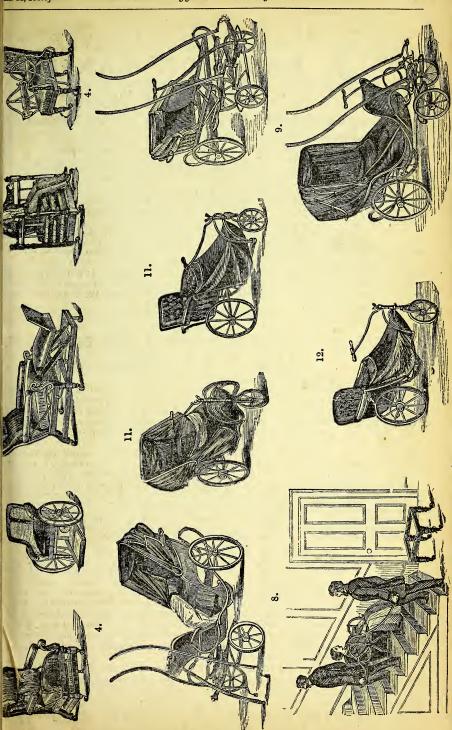
and elliptic springs in front, which make it a most elegant and easy carriage.

No. 10 is J. A's IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL BRIGHTON CHAIR, mounted upon C and under springs both back and front, and has his new wroughtiron perches or cranes, instead of the old-fashioned wood perches. This is the most elegant and easy carriage in use.

No. 11, 11, is J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR, with and without a head, which is as elegant and easy as can be made with

No. 12 is J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL GARDEN or BATH CHAIR, fitted with or without a head, and of the cheapest construction.







A FIRST CLASS SILVER MEDAL

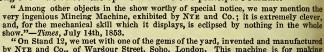
Has been awarded to Messrs. NYE & Co., at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1855, for their Improved Patent

SAUSACE MAKING

MINCING MACHINE.

For Private Families, Hotel Keepers, Pastrycooks, Pork Butchers, &c.

The Press throughout the country have spoken in the highest praise of this little Machine. From among them we select the opinions of the two principal Journals.



and, for the mechanical said which it displays, is eclipsed by nothing in the whole show."—Times, July 14th, 1853.

"On Stand 12, we met with one of the gems of the yard, invented and manufactured by NYE and Co., of Wardour Street, Soho, London. This machine is for making Sausages, &c., mincing up, mixing, and at the same time forcing the meat into the skins; it will mince 81b. of meat in four minutes—it will also cut suet, vegetables for the latter of the same time for the skins; it will mince 81b. of meat in four minutes—it will also cut suet, vegetables for the latter of the same time for the sam soup, &c. It may likewise be used for various other purposes. It is made of metal, very strong, durable, and compact, and is particularly adapted for private families. Price £2. 2s. This is a little thing every husband ought to carry home to his wife, who we are satisfied will turn it to the best account, and save the price.—Mark Lane Express, August 15, 1854.

This Machine will mince, mix the seasoning, and force into the skin at the same time. It cuts all kinds of Meats, Cooked or Uncooked, Forced Meats, Suet, &c. It will also cut Vegetables for Soups, Fruit for Mincemeat, and it will be found useful in Mixing and Mincing for many other purposes, and, being all metal, does not absorb the juices of the meat, and is easily cleaned with boiling water. Price £1. 10s.; £2. 2s.; £3. 3s.

Also a small

MINCER for the DINNER TABLE, to assist DIGESTION,

LOSS OF TEETH, &c. Price 30s.

This machine is very neatly got up, and may be screwed on to the dining table without even injuring the cloth.

The small Mincer used for the Dinner Table, will be found admirably adapted for small quantities, as in mincing one pound of meat it forces the whole of the meat out within one ounce, and even this may be obtained by passing a little bread through the Machine, thus rendering it the most useful and economical desideratum, either to the invalid or for the ordinary requirements of a family.

The above Mincing Machines are admirably adapted for reducing meats for making soups according to the mode recommended by Professor Liebig, in his work "On the Chemistry of Food." The following is an extract from the Professor's work:—

"When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, and separated from the bones, in a finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages or mincemeat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two is strained through a cloth from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as can only be obtained by boiling for hours from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt, and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup that can be prepared from one pound of flesh."

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

S. NYE'S PATENT IMPROVED COFFEE MILL.



This Mill is most conveniently arranged for domestic use, it being provided with a cramp, by which it is fixed to the table in an instant, and as quickly removed, without injury to the table, or may be fixed to any other convenient place. By a nice and safe arrangement the grinding surfaces cannot possibly touch each other. It is provided with a regulating screw, by means of which the Coffee is ground fine or coarse as desired. It grinds very rapidly, and is the best and most convenient Mill ever offered to the public.

Prices: No. 1-8s.; No. 2-10s.; and No. 3-14s.

The large and rapidly increasing sale of these Mills, and the many Testimonials which have been received, is a guarantee that they only require to be known to secure their general adoption.

S. NYE, INVENTOR, PATENTEE, AND MANUFACTURER, 79, WARDOUR STREET, SOHO, LONDON (W).

COOKE (late Stocker) & Co.'s BOTTLES.

PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES.

is simple invention consists in lining Capsules of Metal, or other rigid material, with Cork, other elastic substance; and by its application to Bottles, Jars, and similar receptacles, ey are rendered air-tight, while ready access is at all times afforded to their contents, in nsequence of the Capsule being removable with the utmost facility, and without detriment its future efficiency. The inconveniences so generally complained of, as resulting from the e of Glass Stoppers, or of Corks or Bungs, which require to be fastened with resinous or her offensive material, (and are often covered with a Capsule, which being destroyed at the st opening, is useless to the consumer), will, by the adoption of

COOKE & CO.'S PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES,

entirely avoided, and cleanliness, combined with great saving of labour, be secured. otwithstanding these advantages, the prices of Bottles fitted with the Patent Permanent Caples are extremely moderate, as will be seen by the following List:-

Prices of COOKE & Co.'s Patent Permanent Capsuled Bottles,

OF THE BEST FLINT GLASS.

POMADES-Round,	Oval,	or Oct	agon	Per gr	oss).		
	1-oz.	1½-oz.	2-oz.	3-oz.	4-0z.	6-oz.	8-oz.
ack Cap		21/	22/	27/	32/	45	63/
Thite Metal Cap	25/	26/	27/	32/	38/	52/	70/
oxwood or Plated Cap		31/	32/	38/	45	60/	78/
ony Cap	35	36/	38/	44	51/	68/	87]
ther of the above in Purple or Opal Glassextra	3/	3/	4/	5/	6/	8/	10/
COV	ERED	JAR	s.				
hite Metal Cap	971	28/	29/	33/	38/		
xwood or Plated Cap		34/	36/	39/	45/	••	
ony Cap		40/	44/	48/	54/	• •	
				,	0 1	••	• • •
COVERED	JARS	-Squa	t Sha	pe.			
oxwood Cap	38/	40/	44/	48/	54/	72	96/
bony Cap	44	46/	51/	56	63/	84	108/
M	AGNE	SIAS.					
ack Cap	991	23/	24/	28/	33/	151	631
hite Metal Cap		28/	29/	33/	39/	45 52	63/ 70/
- /	10	,	,	,	00/	02	10
ESSENCES—Round or Flati							
namelled Cap	28/	30/	33/	40/	46/	54/	63/
oxwood or Plated Cap	33/	36	39/	46	52	60/	70/
ilt Cap	42/	45/	48	54/	60/	68/	78
CORBYN PI	NTS-	Pale F	lue G	lace.			
00202121 11		- 4-0 -					

MAY BE PROCURED OF THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE AGENTS:

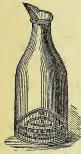
hite Metal Cap30/ per gross.

Maw, 11, Aldersgate Street; Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane; G.& W. Brown, 3, Farringdon Street; J. J. Jackson, Cross Street, and Liverpool; Pearce & Co., Bristol; Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich.

THOMSON & BAILEY,

(C. BAILEY, LATE MAKER TO BLACKWOOD & CO.) MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Improved Copying, Jet Black, Blue Black, Japan, Black Bordering, Yellow, Red, Carmine, Blue, Violet, Green and other Coloured Inks.



THE above Inks are strongly recommended as being the best in use, flowing freely from the pen, and never changing to brown, as many at the present time do.

Sold, in Spouted Glass and Stone Bottles, as Pattern, at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each.

THOMSON & BAILEY'S

BLACK AND RED MUSIC WRITING INK

Is especially adapted for Music writing, and is in great demand amongst Musical Professors.

In Spouted Bottles at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each.

Black, Red, Blue, and Copying Ink Powders to Order, Wholesale and for Exportation.

221. UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, And of MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane.

MAY & BAKER,

Manufacturing Chemists,

GARDEN WHARF, BATTERSEA.

LONDON, S.W.

Desire the attention of wholesale druggists to a few of the principal articles of their manufacture, for the superior quality of which First Class Medals were awarded to them at the London Exhibition 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition 1855.

The Current Prices forwarded on application by Post.

Acid, Benzoic

Nitric Antim. Crocus

- Murias
- Oxysulphuretum Potassio Tart.
- Sulphuretum

Argenti Nitras Bismuth, Nitras Camphor Ang. Purif. Cheltenham Salt Creta Præcip.

Hydrarg. Ammonio Chlor.

- Bichlorid
- Chloridum Cum Creta
- Nitrico Oxydum Sulphas
- Sulph. c Sulph.
- Liquor Ammon. Fortissim. Calcis Chlor. Fort.
 - Magnes. Bicarb. Sodæ Chlor. Vol. C. C.

Magnesia Calc. Pond. Magnesiæ Carb. Pond.

Potassæ Acetas

Potassii Cyanidum Sp. Æther. Nitr. Sp. Gr. 850 Sp. Ammoniæ Arom.

Sulphur Præcip. Ver. Ung. Hydr. Fort.

- Zinci Acetas Chlorid
 - Oxydum
- Sulphas Purif.

S. BARNETT,

ENGINEER,

23, FORSTON STREET, EAGLE WHARF ROAD, HOXTON, LONDON,

iving given his whole attention for the last enty-five years to the construction of Soda ater Machinery, and confining his Manutory to that branch only, is enabled to er far more effective and durable machines in any other maker.

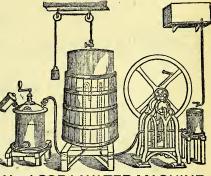
achines capable of producing from 40 to 360 doz. Bottles per day.

ATENT DOUBLE-ACTION CONTINUOUS.

1 makes 360 doz. bottles per day, 150l.

2 ,, 300 ,, 130l.

SINGLE-ACTION CONTINUOUS.
1 makes 180 doz. bottles per day, 75*l*.
2 , 150 , , 65*l*.
3 , 100 , , , 55*l*.
4 , 80 , , , 50*l*.
5 , 40 , , 35*l*.



NO. I SODA WATER MACHINE.

BARNETT'S IMPROVED PATENT SAFETY BOTTLING MACHINE.

The above machines, for solidity of construction and accuracy of the workmanship, are tranted far superior to any manufactured in England. All the above machines can be led with Silver, if required. Strong Copper Cylinders of all sizes, on Iron Stands. Bottles, trks, Wire, &c. &c.

3. BARNETT, being well aware of all the requirements of persons using machinery, where chanical assistance cannot be obtained, has paid great attention to the arrangements, so that I machinery can be put to work in half-an-hour after arrival by any inexperienced person.

The above Machines are kept in Stock and ready for delivery.

Le Originals of these Testimonials, with many others, will be shown when required.

From Mr. C. H. Mongan, Mineral Water Works, 96, St. Aldates, Oxford.

Ir. BARNETT,

dozen bottles per day with it."

'Sir,—The No. 1 Soda Water Machine which I had of you continues to give me entire satistion; and it is but justice to add that in purchasing from you, I consider I have gone to best market in London for machinery of this class."

From Mr. Thomas Millais, Druggist, King Street, Jersey.

We shall have much pleasure in recommending your Soda Water Machines, as ours has ly answered all that could be desired."

From Mr. T. E. PIPER, 53, Alfred Street, City Road, London.

'The No. 2 Engine of your make I find to be superior to any of my machines, although ave had considerable experience in this class of machinery, being the inventor and late prietor of Soyer's Nectar."

From Mr. James Coveney, Soda Water Maker, 74, Magdalen Street, Colchester. 'My engine works excellently, and I consider it is the best in the county."

From Messrs. Mabbs & Co., Upper Street, Islington.

'The No. 3 Machine supplied to us by you answers quite to our satisfaction, and we have cry reason to be satisfied with the recommendation given us to you by Mr. Webb, the celeted Soda Water Manufacturer."

From Mr. Thomas Dutnall, Soda Water Maker, Queenborough, Kent.
'The No. 4 Engine gives great satisfaction, and I find your Improved Bottling Machine a

From Mr. S. RAGGET, Soda Water Maker, Collier Street, Pentonville.

'I am much pleased with the No. 4 Engine I purchased of you; I can make as much as

r Further Information, see the Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue, which will be forwarded on application.

An Allowance of 10 per cent. on all Orders accompanied by a Cash Remittance.

CONDY BROTHERS & CO.

15, GARLICK HILL, THAMES STREET, E.C.

LONDON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ESSENTIAL OIL MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

Drug Merchants, &c.

BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

PRICE CURRENT.

DECEMBER, 1859. SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

ESSENTIAL OILS.	Parsley	Ripston Apple6/1
EDDINIIME OTED.	Patchouli, Indian3/ oz.	Strawberry
Almonds	,, French4/,,	Vanille
Angelica64/ ,,	Peppermint, English 34/1b.	Capsicine
Aniseed12/6 ,,	" Hotchkiss'. 17/6 "	Gingerine2/
Bergamot10/ ,,	" Jauncey's .13/6 "	Oil of Cognac, Brown 4/
" super13/ "	" American, comn. 10/ "	" " Green16/
Carraway, English 10/ ,,	Petit Grain4 oz.	" " Grape50/ I
" Foreign7/6 "	Pimento	Rum, Essence20/
Cassia	Portugal	Brandy, ,,20/
Cedar Wood2/ oz.	Rhodium	Assorted Quintessences,
Cedrat	Rosemary $\dots 3/4$ lb.	per doz. 1 oz. boxes7/6
Celery	Rose Wood $\dots 4$ oz.	
Cinnamon3/3 "	Sage10/6 lb.	SUNDRIES.
,, heary $\dots 4/6$,,	Santal Wood 1/9 2/6 oz.	
, leaf $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,	Sassafras	Triple Extract of Cas-
Citron	Spearmint	sie, Jasmin, Orange
Citronelle 4d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. oz.	Thyme, Red $\dots 3/4$,,	Flowers, &c 10/6 1
, Winter's5½d.,	,, White	Violets
Cloves, English4/9 lb.		Aromatic Vinegar6/8/6
" Foreign5/6 "	Winter's $\dots 1/6$,	Orange Flower Water 9d.
Coriander	Vettiver	Rose Water9d.
Dill	Wintergreen $\dots 22$ / lb.	Lavender Water5
Fennel		Musk Pods16/38/6
Geranium, Indian 1/ oz. Turkish 6/ ,,	FRUIT ESSENCES, &c.	,, Grain40/70/ ,, Seeds5/1
Juniper, English36/ lb.	Celery	Orris Root, fine powder 10d.
TO #1 01	Oly comme	Tonquin Beans 5/9
T I I The aliah 401	Classes NT4	Carmine3/6 6/ 6
Faraian Ala 6 0	Caltafant 01	Cochineal, Silver6/1
" Spike3/3 "	Currant, Black8/,,	Saffron
Lemon	" Red8/ "	Artificial Oil Almonds. 5/6
" super10/6 to 12/ ",	Jargonelle Pear4/ ,,	Perfumed Oils9/
Marjoram10/ ,,	Melon	" Pomades10/
Mace (expressed)51d. oz.	Nectar	Gum Benzoin3/6 5/
Neroli Pêtale16/ "	Orange	Balsam Copaib'2/6
" Biggarade12/ "	Peach8/ "	" Peru6/
Nutmegs9d. "	Pine Apple	" Tolu3/8
Orange8/ lb.	Quince	Gum, Turkey 60/cw
Otto de Rose18/ oz.		" " picked .100/ "
" , Virgin28/ "	Ratafia6/ ,,	

EW MEDICAL GALVANIC APPARATUS.

MANUFACTURED BY

BULL & Co., St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

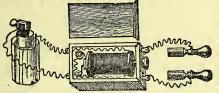
No. 2.

No. 3.



Vide Letter from H. W. Lobb, Esq., L.S.A., M.R.C.S.E.

"I have much pleasure in congratulating you upon having introduced into England Apparatus of such power, combined with the maximum of compactness."





Price 42/ 5: 5 inches square.

Price 31/6Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches.

Price 63/ Size 5 inches square.

ADVANTAGES OF THESE MACHINES OVER ALL OTHERS.

I tability—No. 1 can be carried in the pocket, and produces Electrical effects of considerable power.

splicity in Charging the Cells, particularly Nos. 2 and 3.

(antity and Intensity of Power, which is most remarkable.

Izularity of Action of all the Batteries, in which there is no fluctuation.

Cistancy or permanency of Action, to ensure which little care is required.

R. FELL,

MEDICAL LABEL PRINTER,

Wishing to gain the confidence of the Chemists and
Druggists, is willing to execute and send per Post, 1000
Chemicals (Gratis) as a means of testing superiority.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GUMMED & GUT LABELS IN STOCK.

ESTIMATES FORWARDED.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPER - PLATE
PRINTING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

SWITHFIELD,

A. & F. PEARS,

INVENTORS OF THE GENUINE

TRANSPARENT SOAP,

PERFUMERS AND SOAP REFINERS.

FOR WASHING.

Square Cakes, 3 Sizes. Oval Tablets, And Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Round Cakes, 3 Sizes. And Shaving Sticks, ditto.

ALSO FOR WASHING.

SQUARE CAKES AND OVAL TABLETS,

PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Manufactory,

91, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

THREE DOORS WEST OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

PEARS'S SHAVING STICK produces, with hot or cold water, an instantaneous, unctuous and consistent lather, softens the beard and renders the process of shaving more rapid easy, and cleanly than the old mode of using the brush and dish. Prices of Shaving Sticks i cases 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, and upwards.

PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP surpases all others for Toilet purposes, imparting most agreeable odour and softness to the skin.

This Soap will be found especially adapted for gentlemen travelling, as it will produce good lather in the hardest water, and is more durable than any other.

Prices, in tablets, 1s. each and upwards; made also in cakes suitable for the shaving dist from 1s. each.

To avoid counterfeits, observe that the Genuine Transparent Soap can be procured at the Inventor's Manufactory, as above.

SOLD BY

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street.

R. Low & Son, 330, Strand.

W. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard.

R. Hendrie, 12, Tichborn Street, Haymarket.

J. SANGER, 153, Oxford Street.

Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95, Farringdon Street.

Messrs. Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand.

Messrs. Sutton & Co., Bow Church Yard.

And most respectable Chemists and Perfumers in Town and Country.

JOB GOODS.

TONIC CUPS.

WE have new patterns coming round in this way, and offer our present ock at a great reduction:

 TONIC BALLS
 8d. per dozen.
 7/6 per gross.

 " CUPS, small
 4/ "

 " large
 6/ "

 " GOBLETS, small
 8/ "

 " large
 12/ "

PASTILLES,

Made by Laurent St. Martin, 49, Rue d'Engheim, Paris.

Te have purchased a consignment of these really choice and elegantly got up oods, at a very low figure:—Small boxes, 3/ per dozen; large, 6/ per dozen.

PASTILLE PAPERS, in boxes,

arge size only, 6/ per dozen. The Pastilles have, with every box, a burner.

COTTON MODERATOR WICKS.

6 7 8 9 12 line. 9d. 9d. 10d. 1/ per gross.

STOPPERED ROUNDS, in box cases (slightly soiled),

3 oz. N.M. 3 oz. W.M. 4 oz. W.M. 10/6 11/6 13/

REALLY GOOD BLACK INDIA-RUBBER TEATS,

8d. per dozen, 7/6 per gross.

Orders for these must be to hand by 22nd, and price stated on order, or stated or order, or stated on order, or stated or order, or orde

MORGAN BROTHERS,

21 TO 23, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

PAGE & TIBBS,

PHOSPHORUS, CHLORATE POTASH, AND GENERAL CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.

Monthly Price List of Chemicals, subject to the variation of the Market.

TERMS-CASH ON RECEIPT OF INVO

	1	ERI
	s.	d,
Acid, Acetic 1 to 7.	0	5
Clas 2/		0
Dongoio	i	3
Dovocio	3	ő
Citatio		-
" Citric	2	6
" Gallic	12	0
"Hydrochlor	0	11/2
", ", Cby.	0	14
,, ,, Pur.	0	5
" Hydrocy. P.L.	2	0
,, Scheele's	2	4
" Nitric	0	7
" D D.T.	ō	9
Mitwo	0	6
0 11	i	_
		0
per cwt.		0
" Phosphor. P.L.	1	8
,, Pyrogallic .oz.	3	6
" Sulphuric	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
" Cby.	0	11
,, ,, Pur.	0	7
" Tannic	9	6
Tortorio	1	10
" Dealer	î	11
Alcohol, Absolute	4	0
Alcohol, Absolute	_	
Ammon. Carbon	0	8
" Muriat	0	5
" Nitrat	1	9
" Oxalat	4	0
" Sulphid	1	9
" Iodidoz.	1	6
Antim, Crocus, cwt.	60	0
Muriot	0	4
()vvculnh	2	î
Doton Tout	ĩ	8
Pulv. Comp.	i	4
	_	_
" Sulph. Nig.	56	0
Aqua Fortis Dup	0	5
Argent Nit. Atls. oz.	3	8
" Fuzed,	3	10
" Oxyd "	7	0
Arsenic Pulv	18	0
Barii Chlorid	0	10
Barytes Carb	0	8
Mituat	ō	8
Bismuth Trisnit	6	ŏ
Boraxcwt.	84	ŏ
, Pulv.	0	10
Carbon, Bisulph	1	2
Collodion	4	6
Calc. Chlorinat'cwt.	18	0
Cal. Chlor. Solcwt.	18	0

- ORDII ON ILLIONII I	OF	11
	8.	d
Chloroform	6	6
" Methylated	5	6
Cadmii Bromidoz.	1	8
,, Iodid. ,, Cupri. Sulph. cwt. 32	. 1	8
Cupri. Sulph. cwt. 32	42	0
Nitrat	2	0
" Oxyd. Nigr	2	8
Creosote, Angl	7	6
Creta, Præcip Ether, Sulph. Rect.	0	5
Ether, Sulph. Rect.	4	6
" " Methyld.	2	0
", ", Chloric	3	8
Ferri. Ammon. Cit	3	9
" " Chlor	2	0
" " Tart	3	9
" Carb. Sacch	2	0
" ,, Præcip.	0	8
" Iodidoz.	1	2
,, ,, Dyrup	1	8
" Pot. Tart	3	9
" et Quin. Cit.	2	3
" Sulph. Pur	0	4
Glycerine, Com	1	3
" (Price's).	4	0
Hydrarg. Am. Chlor.	3	2
" Bichlor	2	4
"Biniodidoz.	1	0
", Bisulph	3	9
" Chlorid	3	0
,, cum Creta	2	0
" Iodidoz.	1	3
" Nit. Oxyd.	3	0
" Subsulph	4	8
" Sulph. Nigr.	2	4
Iodine, Resubloz.	0	11
Liq. Ammon. 880°	0	7
" " P.L	0	4
" ,, Acet.Conc.	1	4
" Arsenical	0	8
" Opii. Sedat	. 8	0
" Secale Corn " Taraxaci	10	0
", Taraxaci	3	0
" Plumbi	0	3
", Potassa, P.L.	0	3
,, Vol. C. C. Opt.	0	3
" Plumbi " Potassa, P.L " Vol. C. C. Opt. Lin. Camph. Co.	2	8
Lycopodium Magnes. Calc. Opt.	4	6
Magnes. Calc. Opt.	1/6	2/
Magnes. Carb. Pulv.	56	0
	14	0
Morph. Ac. Mur. oz.	13	6

ICE.		
	8.	d.
Naphthagall.	3	9
Orpiment	84	0
Phosphorus	3	4
Amorph.	5	4
Plumbi. Acet	54	0
,, Carb Iodidoz.	0	4
7NT:44	0	9
Potass. Acet	2	0
" Bicarb	0	10
" Bichrom	1	2
"Bitart	1	6
" Chlorat	1	3
", Nitrat. Pulv.	50	0
" pure Prussiat	0	8
Cuboouk	50	0
Sulphot	0	6
" Superoxalat	i	4
" Tartrat	1	9
Potassii Bromidoz.	1	0
" Cyanid	2	10
", Iodidoz.	0	9
" Sulphid …	1	9
Quinæ Disulph. How- ard's, in 1 oz. bot. oz.	6	6
dow hot	6	4
Of or time	6	2
Soda. Bicarb. Pulv	22	0
., ,, Opt	28	0
,, Hyposulph	0	6
" Phosph	0	6
" Pot. Tart. Pulv.	1	1
Sp. Æther Nit. Opt.	2	8
" , Methyl. , Ammon. Co. Opt.	0 2	4
7/7-411.1	0	8
Troopid	2	8
Strontian Carb. Pur.	2	6
" Mur	0	10
" Nitrat	0	8
Sulphur Subl cwt.	20	0
" Lac	0	4
"Hypochloroz.	1	0 2
" Iodide " Stanni. Mur. Sol	0	8
V41.	1	8
" Oxyd	i	0
Zinci, Oxyd	1	6
" Sulph. Pur	0	4
", Valerianat	2	3

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER,

· Introduced A.D. 1746.——(Imitations arose A.D. 1838.)

Prepared by the Proprietors, F. NEWBERY & SONS,

45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.



Jan. 14, 1860.]

It is of the utmost importance that the supply of Medicines to the Profession and the Public should in all cases be genuine. If, therefore, an imitation is used, of which the maximum dose is 6 GRAINS INSTEAD OF 16, it is evident a prescription so dispensed, cannot possess that accuracy which it is the BOAST OF THE TRADE to study and practise.

As Proprietors of the Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, we had reason some time since to believe that its price for dispensing, (9s. per ounce bottle,) in many cases prevented Chemists, &c., from keeping it, substituting in its stead an imitative and spurious article, which can be purchased at a much lower figure.

To remedy this acknowledged evil, and place it in the power of all to obtain the genuine Medicine at a reduced outlay, we have introduced a 4-ounce bottle, at

3s. 4d. for dispensing.

We prepare the POWDER FROM THE ONLY FORMULA OF THE PROCESS EXTANT, which was left in Dr. James' own handwriting with our great grandfather, who, as partner and copatentee with the Doctor, conducted the business of this particular interest.

(Signed)

F. NEWBERY & SONS.

FOR DISPENSING, 9s. per OUNCE; 3s. 4d. per QUARTER OUNCE, usual Discount.

""NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER' should always be used."-Dr. Graham's "MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE," 5th edition, page 38.

TRUSSES AND SURGICAL BANDAGES

Of every description, at the Lowest Price consistent with the use of good material and work-manship, at HENRY COLWELL'S, 58, SOUTH MOLTON STREET, BOND STREET, W. Good plain Trusses 16/ per doz., Salmon's patent 27/, Coles' 42/. Double Trusses charged as two single ones. In SILK—Elastic Stockings 4/6; Anklet 3/; Knee-piece 3/6; Legging 3/6. 2/3 In COTTON-3/3

Stocking Bandage, 2d. per yard. Urinals, 6/, 8/, and 10/6 each. Every Article warranted perfect, and the cash returned if not approved of.

Post Office Orders to be payable at Old Cavendish Street.

NEW METALLIC BRUSHES. CHILD'S PATENT.

The HAIR possesses the advantages over the ordinary Bristle Brush in its facility of cleaning the Hair and being cleaned itself; and being made of Metallic Pins inserted in a bed of India Rubber it is beautifully pliable, and, of course, always retains its stiffness.

	~							1 2	
vo. 45.	Skittle	pattern,	either	Satin or Rosewoo	od, French polish	ede	ach	1	()
Vo. 46.	Oval	do.	Super.	ditto	ditto			1	6 6
	Coburg		•	ditto	ditto			1	See Index.
No. 49.	Truefit.			•••••			"	1	, =
					•••••••		"	1	,

The CLOTH removes dust and splashes with half the usual trouble, without injuring the nap of the finest cloth.

		1 2	
No. 73. Roach ma	ahogany, French polishedeach ditto,	/	See
No. 48. Handled	ditto,	7	/ Index.

The HORSE, from its penetrating qualities, is unequalled; where used, no curry-comb is required, as it brings every particle of dust and scurf to the surface, which is then removed by he Wisp.

No. 74. Full size Roach back, French polished, with strap...... | See Index.

Especial SHOW CARDS for the Metallic Brushes, Counter Bills are sent with all the above Goods.

Wholesale Agents-MORGAN BROTHERS, Druggists' Sundrymen, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.,

And each Brush is stamped with their Name, in addition to that of the Patentee.

Trade List (Just Published) of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

TO THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND. AND SCOTLAND.

Before you order your FANCY SOAPS AND PERFUMERY be sure you send for

RICHARDSON & Co.'s

NEW PRICE LIST OF

FRENCH EXTRAITS. SCENTED SOAPS,

MISCELLANEOUS TOILET ARTICLES.

Their Trade is confined to Chemists and Druggists; being so, they appeal with confidence to them for their support in 1860.

Chemists' Assistants going into business liberally treated with.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

FREEMAN'S

CONDITION POWDERS. HEREFORDSHIRE

REGISTERED.

OR preserving Horses in Good Health, removing all Diseases of the Skin, and giving it a Fine Smooth and Glossy Appearance. Also, an excellent remedy for Horses predisposed to Gripe or Wind Colic. Coughs and Colds, Swollen Legs, Grease, Cracked Heels, Hidebound, much Sweating, &c. &c.

One tablespoonful given the last thing at night, in their feed or mash after a hard day's work, will be found to invigorate and restore the animal to its usual condition and freshness,

Prepared only by T. W. FREEMAN, Chemist, Ledbury,

And Sold in Patent Boxes, with full directions—1lb, 1s. 3d.; 2lbs., 2s. 6d.; and in 5lb. Canisters, 5s. each, Packages included.

LONDON WHOLESALE AGENTS: -- Messrs. Butler & Crispe, 4, Cheapside; and Morgan BROTHERS, Bow Lane.

Testimonials and a supply of Counter Bills enclosed with Powders.

AGENTS WANTED.

Economy! Dispatch! Luxury and Health!

EVERY FAMILY USING

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

Will secure the following important results :-

Bread will be made cheaper, more digestive, and in one-fourth the time; Puddings and Pastry will be made light, wholesome, and delicious, with half the usual quantity of Eggs and Butter; and Flour will be converted into Tea Cakes, Bunns, Sally Lunns, Norfolk Dumplings, &c. in a few minutes, and at a trifling cost. The article is recommended by the Queen's Private Baker, the Analytical Chemist to the late Director General of the Navy, and numerous eminent medical men, and is extensively used both by the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service.

To be had of all Druggists, Grocers, and Corn Chandlers, in 1d., 2d., 4d., & 6d. packets; 1s., 2s. 6d., & 5s. tins, and Wholesale at 23, 24, & 25, London Wall.



CORN FLOUR.

For Puddings, Custards, Blanemange, Cake, &c., and preferred to the finest Arrowroot; it is especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

Sold in 4, 8, and 16 oz. packets, at 2d.,

Sold in 4, 8, and 16 oz. packets, at 2d., 4d., and 8d. Wholesale by Druggists and Drysalters at the List Price.

Packed in 6 th parcels of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 th packets; cases, 12 ths; boxes, 36 ths. mixed or all one size packets.

STARCH POWDER,

For Violet Powder, the finest and purest that is made; 40s. per Mat of four 28 th Bags.

ST. PAUL'S EXPORT SCENTED SOAP WORKS.

ROBSON & SOUL,

Manufacturing and Export Perfumers and Fancy Soap Makers,

32, LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

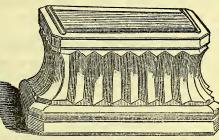
(OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH).

Pomades, Essential Oils, Extracts, Essences, Brushes and Combs, and all articles for the Toilet. Eau de Cologne in bond always ready for shipment. Proprietors of the celebrated KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as certified by M. Soyer, and only makers of the "ROSE OF ENGLAND" SOAP.

PRINTED PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

BY

HER MAJESTY'S



ROYAL

LETTERS PATENT.

BRITTEN'S IMPROVED PATENT CAPILLARY DAMPER,

FOR DAMPING THE BACKS OF CUMMED LABELS.

This Damper, which is the only effectual one ever offered to the Trade, entirely supersedes he unseemly process of licking the backs of Gummed Labels, and is more convenient in practice. Its great usefulness, its ornamental appearance, and its non-liability to derangement, are rapidly saining for it a place on the counter of every Druggist who values neatness and cleanliness.

Price-Large 3/6. Small 2/6.

Wholesale Agents:—London—S. Maw; Morgan Brothers: Liverpool—Evans, Sons, & Co.; Raimes & Co.: York—Raimes & Co.: Bristol—Pearce & Co.: Edinburgh—Raimes, Blanchard, & Co.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG DISPENSERS.

Just published, price 3/, and may be had from the same Agents, or direct from the Proprietor, J. BRITTEN, 37, OLD HAYMARKET, LIVERPOOL, on forwarding 3/ in postage stamps, THE JISPENSER'S VADE-MECUM, being a Dictionary of the Words used by Physicians in Prescribing, an Interpreter of abbreviated Words and Sentences, and an Expositor of the Roots of Inflected Latin words. By J. BRITTEN. By the aid of this work any person, however inexperienced in Dispensing, or deficient in knowledge of Latin, may be enabled to ranslate the most difficult and unfamiliar terms which are likely ever to occur in Physicians' Prescriptions. The work is therefore of great importance to principals who may be under the accessity of occasionally leaving their businesses in charge of inexperienced persons.

[Jan. 14, 1860.

ANDERSON'S PREPARATIONS.

PULV. EXT. COLOC. CO., P. L., 1836, 9/per lb. 5/per lb. cheaper than any other house. CHLORODYNE (Dr. Ogden's) used extensively at St. Mary's Hospital, 1/6 oz. or 20/per lb. TR. AURANT, P. L. A most exquisite preparation. 2/2 per lb. INF. QUASSIA CONC., 1 to 7. 9d. per lb. OIL OF HORSE CHESNUTS, the only genuine, first introduced into England by us, 20/per lb.

per lb. (7/ per lb. cheaper than any other house), or in 1/12 bottles, at 9/ per doz.; 2/9 bottles, 24/ per doz.

The above preparations will be found the most choice and select in London, and at prices

whereby a great saving is effected.

TONIC CUPS, 7/6 per doz.; half the price charged for Bitter Cups by Tropical Depôt BITTER BALLS, 3/ per doz.; 30/ per gross. QUASSIA CHIPS, 14/ per cwt. PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, which ignite only by coming in contact with the

paper at the bottom of the box, 10/ per doz.

T. & E. ANDERSON, 30, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London, And through MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, BOW LANE.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES, BANDAGES, BATHING CAPS, BAGS, &c.

CAUTION!

THOMAS H. DABBS.

Inventor and Maker of the Improved Pattern Suspender, and Infants' Umbilicals,

Respectfully states, in consequence of his Sons discontinuing Travelling for him, any orders in future given to them will not be executed with Goods of his Manufacture, and which can only be had at the Principal Wholesale Houses, or,

21½, Blackman Street, S.E., London.

No Machine Work. A Sample of either sent free for 24 Stamps.

MOORE'S PATENT VENTILATORS.

NIVERSALLY adopted in Government, Public, and Private Buildings. ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and CONTRACTORS should apply for Moore's Pamphlet on Ventilation, which will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps.

81, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Depot for the Patent Transparent and Gilt Glass Letters for FACIAS, STALL BOARDS, WINDOWS, &c., &c.

May be had of the Patentee; or Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C. Complete Lists on Application.



FURNITURE POLISH,

For producing, with much less than half the usual labour, a beautiful, brilliant, and permanent polish on all kinds of Furniture; the same tatisfactory results are experienced, whether used on Furniture which has been previously rubbed with Oil, French Polish, or Varnish. Furnisure which has been polished with this Composition will not become marked by hot dishes or the hand; in fact, its advantages and easy application are such, that where it is once used, the Proprietors are satisfied its superiority over all other preparations will be readily admitted and duly appreciated.

In Stone Bottles, with handsome and appropriate labels and boxwood topped corks, at 6d. and 1s. each.

> RETAILED EVERYWHERE. Wholesale only of the Manufacturers,

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

R. B. EDE & CO.'S PREPARATIONS.

MORGAN BROTHERS

ffer a few novelties in this department, and have many more coming round, which will be enumerated in the next number of the "Chemist and Druggist."

£. s. d. 394 Miniature Wine Bottles, about One Ounce, assorted Colours, cut tops, really goodper dozen 394 Ditto. filled with various perfumes ... 142 Ditto. in baskets of four..... 436 Ditto. new style hampers of three ... 158 Two bottles of perfume and one of hair oil, in wood travelling caseper dozen 139 Glass Bulbs, with necks, stained to imitate grapes; the stems being partially made of cork, act as stoppers, in bunches of five, with leaves, in paper boxesper dozen 141 Ditto, of ten, on bed of moss, in baskets.....

ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE CELEBRATED CAMBRIAN MEDICINE!

A Preventative and Cure for all Disorders resulting from a disordered state of the Stomach and Liver, and Impurity in the Blood.

JONES' TREMADOC

APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Patronised by the Faculty, Nobility, Clergy, and the Public at large; Prepared from the original Prescription of that eminent Physician (the Abernethy of Wales) the late

W. LLOYD ROBERTS, M.D., OAKLAND.

The practical trial of the above Professor for HALF A CENTURY, with the more general test of TWENTY YEARS by the afflicted public, has now established the reputation of these Pills. Containing no Mercury, but composed of the most rare and expensive vegetable preparations of the British Pharmacopæia, combined with a valuable SNOWDONIAN HERB, forming a mild, laxative, tonic remedy.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

Extract of a Letter from the late Benjamin Travers, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon in Ordinary to H. R. H. Prince Albert, &c. &c.

"SIR,—The combination of the ingredients of the PILLS is so familiar to medical men, that I scarcely think their efficacy a matter of question.

" London." "Yours obediently, B. TRAVERS.

CAUTION.—See that the genuine Pills are in a turned Wood Box, wrapped up in Green Paper, sealed with the Proprietor's Seal, and bearing the Signature of ROBERT ISAAC JONES on the Government Stamp.

Sold Wholesale by all the respectable Wholesale Firms in the Kingdom; and at the Cambrian Pill Depôt, Tremadoc, North Wales; and retailed by all Medicine Vendors in every

town in the United Kingdom, in Boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each.

HAMILTON & Co.,

10, GREEK STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

C. A. WATKINS' PATENT PAINTING BRUSHES.

Which are the best now in use, and have given great satisfaction to all who have tried them; they are made of the best Bristle throughout, and are warranted not to come to pieces.

H. & Co. also desire to call attention to their matchless Graining Tools, the superiority of

which has been acknowledged for years.

Dusters, Ground, Distemper and Stippling Brushes; Maple and other Motlers, Badger Softeners, Overgrainers, Fitches, Camel Hair Brushes, Sable Pencils, and every other Tool used by Decorators, Grainers, Gilders, &c.

N.B.-All Goods marked "HAMILTON," warranted.

ANNATTO WORKS. WARWICK. EDWARD FULLWOOD & Co.'s.

PURE EXTRACT OF ANNATTO.

BOTH IN LIQUID AND CAKE,

Are particularly recommended to the Trade as the purest and best that can be made, producing A MOST SPLENDID ORANGE COLOUR that cannot be surpassed—Clear, Rich, and Durable. A single trial will at once show the superiority and economy over all other kinds. They are extensively used in all the large cheese and butter making districts, and give the greatest satisfaction. All orders sent to the works will be promptly attended to.

London Agents—Messrs. Hearon, M'Culloch, and Squire; Thomas Marsden and Son; Evans, Lescher, and Evans; Preston and Sons; Thomas Slee and Sons. Wolverhampton—Mauder, Weaver, and Co.; Campion, Jones, and Co. Liverpool—Higgins and Cattle. Dublin—George Oldham and Co.; Hunt and Co.



AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF LABELS, &c., KEPT IN STOCK. Catalogues, Specimens, and Estimates, on application.

EXPORT ORDERS WITH DISPATCH.

JAMES'S PILLS FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Summers's cough and voice lozenges.

NOTICE.

For Counter Bills and Show Cards for these esteemed preparations, apply to the Proprietor

MR. SUMMERS, Pharmaceutical Chemist,

CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, 43.

THE ORIGINAL "DR. STEERS' OPODELDOC."

26s. per Dozen, Discount as usual-Showcards. None charged at lower price is genuine.

(Signed) F. NEWBERY & SONS,

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

Benzole, Naphtha, Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Brunswick Black. and Chemical Works,

BOW COMMON, LONDON, E.

BLOTT & CO. LAWRIE

Beg to direct the attention of BROKERS, MERCHANTS, OIL AND COLORMEN, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c., &c., to the above articles, which they are prepared to supply on the lowest terms.

MINERAL EXTRACT.

This valuable production removes stains of Grease, Oil, &c., from Silks, Satins, Velvets, Woollen Cloths, Kid Gloves, Table Covers, Damask Curtains, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Drawings, Books, Glass, &c., &c., and is warranted not to injure the most delicate color or Fabric.

Mineral Extract is the only preparation for removing Grease, &c. that is perfectly free from any disagreeable smell, dries much quicker, and is consequently less objectionable in use than any other article. Sold in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.

Manufactured solely by LAWRIE BLOTT & Co., Bow Common, London.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES.

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY

HOOPER, Chemist, London Bridge.

CRAY & Co.'s UNIVERSAL SAFETY FLAMING FUSEE.



W. CRAY & Co. beg to call the attention of Chemists and others to the superiority of their Flaming Fusees over every other extant. These Fusees, unlike any other, thoroughly light the Cigar or Meerschaum instantaneously with the Flame, in the most boisterous weather. thereby preventing all unpleasantness or accident arising from ash or otherwise. To Gentlemen's Servants they are particularly useful for lighting Carriage Lamps. Sole Consignee, HERRMAN KLABER,

Albion Place, London Wall, London, E.C.

Orders for Foreign or English Matches punctually executed.

xlii

EPPS'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA,

PREPARED BY:

JAMES EPPS, HOMEOPATHIC CHEMIST.

JAMES EPPS prepares no other Cocoa than the above: he introduced (in 1839) this particular preparation for the use of Homeopathic Patients, and it has since been adopted by the public generally. The Trade supplied with labelled boxes, containing 14 lbs. in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packets. Retail price 1/6 per lb., packed in Chocolate Paper lined with sheet tinfoil. SHOW CARDS.

Epps's Cocoa Steam Mills, 398, Euston Road, London.

JAMES EPPS, HOMEOPATHIC CHEMIST.

170, PICCADILLY; 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY; AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE ORIGINAL IMPORTERS OF LEECHES.

Turkey sponge, eau de cologne, leeches.

JOHN HUDSON & SON,

Amporters of Turkey Sponge, Bau de Cologne, &c.,

27, CASTLE STREET, FALCON SQUARE,

A Large Stock of fine assorted Sponges constantly on hand; also Eau de Cologne in Original Cases, as Imported.

H. YOUNG.

ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF WHITE FELT AND AMADOU CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS,

No. 31, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C., London.

THE FOLLOWING ARE PRICES FOR CASH:-

White Corn, Glass Boxes, per gross, 2/6, 3/6.

Fancy Boxes, per dozen, 2/6, 5/, containing Twelve Corns and Six Bunions.

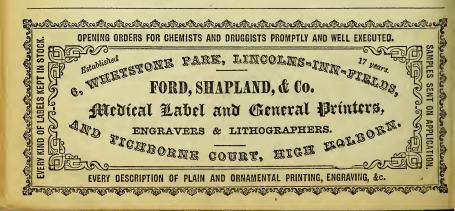
Fancy Glass Boxes, Bunions, per gross, 5 and 7.

Camphor Tablets, per dozen, 2/ and 3/.

White Felt Chest Protectors, to retail at 1/, 1/6, 2/, and 2/6 each.

Ditto, with collars or without.

Young's Cork Respirators, 10/ per doz.



SAMUEL HOWLETT,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1830 BY THE LATE WILLIAM KIDSTON, SEN.)

THE ORIGINAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER, NORTH STREET, SIDNEY STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E. Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings.

IR-TIGHT GLASS SHOW CASES, SODA WATER STANDS, DESKS, &c. &c.

Dealer in Medical Glass and all kinds of Shop Utensils.

edical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass; Specie Jars elegantly Enamelled inside.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND HAND FITTINGS MOSTLY ON HAND.

Experienced Mechanics sent to all parts of the Kingdom.

Most satisfactory References can be given if required.

FIRST CLASS WRITING INKS!!!



FRANK BAILEY.

PRACTICAL INK MANUFACTURER—ESTABLISHED 1839.

or many years Manufacturer and Sole Introducer of Improved Inks to several Houses that made noted (whilst with them), engages to supply Chemists with Samples of his Celebrated ILTERED WRITING FLUID; likewise his DRAFT BLACK and COLOURED INKS, lowing them, as competent judges, to compare them with any other Makers.

Can be obtained through Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS, and at the

DEPOT-10, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, E.C.

WHAT NO DRUGGIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT!!!

THE NEWLY-INVENTED

OPAQUE JAPANNED

BALSAM AND OIL BOTTLES.

'he above-mentioned are neatly labelled with Gold, and lettered as follows, each to contain

COPAIBA. OLIUM, OD.

n. 14, 1860.7

BALS. SULPH. OL. RICINI.

PETROL. BBD. OL. LINI. OL. OLIVÆ. OL. RAPE.

OL. AMYGD.

OL. TEREB.

The Labels mentioned have been selected as being the most useful, but by ordering, any
Letters can be put on. Price per Set of Ten, 21/.

LONDON AGENTS.

Iessrs. MORGAN BROTHERS; Mr. PARSONS, 25, St. Mary-Axe; Messrs. HERBERT & Co., 13, Creed Lane, St. Paul's.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Messrs. MANDER, WEAVER, & Co., or may be obtained from the Proprietor, W. EDWARDS, Market Place, Wellington, Shropshire.

THE DON

FLINT & GREEN MEDICAL GLASS MANUFACTORY,

ATTERCLIFFE BRIDGE, SHEFFIELD.

Proprietors,

MESSRS. MELLING, CARR, & Co.

JOHN B. ROBINSON & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF LINT, WILLOW AND PAPER PILL BOXES,

Mholesale and for Exportation,

BRAMPTON, near CHESTERFIELD.

DEPOT,

17, BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.

SHOW CARDS

AND COUNTER BILLS

SENT TO

ALL PARTS

O.F

THE KINGDOM.

POWELL'S
BLACKFRIARS ROAD

BALSAM

Established 1824.

WAREHOUSE.

16,

BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

LONDON.

OF ANISEED. Established 1824.

The Proprietor recommends Chemists and Druggists to lay in a good supply of this invaluable Medicine for the forthcoming Winter.

FIRE REVIVERS AND LIGHTERS.



These Household Requisites are about the size of a small Cigar, yet suffice to relight a Fire, so long as the embers are hot enough to ignite a common match.

If the embers are cold, light the wick of the Reviver and place it in the midst of the embers, and in a few

minutes you have again a fire.

They are also most economical and efficient as FIRE LIGHTERS, doing away with paper, and saving 50 per cent, in wood.

Retailed everywhere, in neat parcels of 50, at 9d. each, and 100, at 1s. 6d. each.
Wholesale only of MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow

Lane, London, E.C., whose name is on every Packet.

N.B.—Ignitable only by Heat.



1. 14, 1860.]

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

Half-pints, 2/6; pints, 4/9 quarts, 9/ Imperial Measure.

NTS XOUTH

SOLE CONSIGNEES AND AGENTS,

ANSAR, HARFORD, & Co., 77, Strand, London, W.C.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR DEMYS

W. DIGBY & Co.'s, 90, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

hite Demy, 7/6, 8/6, 10/3, 10/6, 11/6, 12/, 13/6, and 15/ per ream; Blue ditto, 8/, 10/6, 12/6, /; Fast Blue, 11/6 and 13/6; Chocolate and other colours equally moderate. Capping per, 1/ and 1/3 per quire; Filtering, 8d. and 9d. per lb. Note Papers, 2/4, 3/, 3/9, 4/6, 5/, 3, 7/, and 8/6. Envelopes, from 3/ per 1000. Day Books, Ledgers, and Prescription Books order. Cards, Bill Heads, and every description of Printing. Estimates given. Patent bwder Boxes, Prescription and Powder Envelopes, the style of which can be selected from 0 engraved plates. No charge for Pharmaceutical or Royal Arms. London Agent of Ould And Tod, Edinburgh, Medical Label Printers. Terms—2½ per cent. for cash, or ree months net, with reference.

Gratis and post free, the PHARMACEUTICAL ALMANACK for 1860
W. D. and Co. have purchased the major part of the Stock of Demys of the late firm of
Hoe and Ham, advertised as "Patent Demys."

GREAT SAVING

IN THE PURCHASE OF

IEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,

AT THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

ISAACS & SON,

INUFAILIUMS,

ondon Warehouses-24 and 25, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

LIST OF PRICES.

NEW GLASS BOTTLES (Clear Blue Tint), any Shape, Plain or Graduated.

3 and 4 6 and 8 10 and 12 16 ounces. 7/6 8/ 13/ 15/ per gross.

FLINT GLASS, of a very Superior Quality, with Lip, any Shape, Plain or Graduated.

3 and 4 6 and 8 10 and 12 16 ounces. 9/6 10/6 15/ 18/ per gross.

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, of a very Superior Quality.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ and under. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 3 4 ounces. 4/6 5/6 6/ 7/ 8/6 10/6 per gross.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

Immediate attention to Country Orders. Packages Free. Remittance on receipt of Goods elivered Free within seven miles. Post Office Orders made payable to Isaacs & Son, at ottenham Court Road. Cheques crossed "Unity Bank, Western Branch."

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 70 YEARS.

THE BITTER CUP.

TROPICAL DEPOT. 53, CORNHILL, E.C.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the Trade that the price of these now celebrated Cups of the above manufacture is reduced.

	£.	S.	d.
Those lately sold at 2/, now retail ateach	0	1	0
Larger size,	0	2	0
Goblets, half-pints,	0	3	2
Ditto, handsomely carved, various, from,	0	5	0
Ditto, handsomely mounted in electro-plate (bowl removable at			
pleasureeach	0	18	0
Ditto carved in the wood,	1	1	0
Boxes for cups, 4dper dozen	0	4	0

SHOW CARDS AND BILLS PROVIDED.

Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Lombard Street Branch Post Office, E.C., to F. W. BEE, and addressed to the Manager of the TROPICAL DEPÔT.

MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED OF

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

THE ORIGINAL (Gell's) DALBY'S CARMINATIVE,

17s. per Dozen, usual Discount-Showcards.

F. NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS,

For the Cure of Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Sciatica, &c., are Sold Wholesale by Barclay & Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, and Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London; or One Dozen Packets, Carriage Paid, 25 per Cent. Discount. Bills and Elegant Show Cards Gratis from the Sole Proprietor, S. BARLOW, CHEMIST, DARLIN GTON, COUNTY DURHAM. Three Packets 2/9 each, free by Post for 6/6 in Letter Stamps.

HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND PERSONS WITH IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

"I have carefully examined, and repeatedly prescribed 'Hards' Farinaceous Food' (see Pereira's Treatise on Food and Diet, pages 309 and 473, &c.) which is prepared from the most nutritious of the Cereal grains. It combines both nitrogenized and non-nitrogenized alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable Food for Children and Invalids."

"JONN. PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S. "Assistant Physician to the London Hospital.

"47, Finsbury Square, July 1, 1843."

Sold in all parts of the World, at Chemists, Patent Mcdicine Vendors, Tea Dealers, and Italian Warehouses, in packets at 1s. and 2s. each. Also tin cases 7s. 6d. each, for Families and Exportation.

Manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

As a Caution against spurious imitations, it is necessary to observe all genuine Packets and Cases are signed "JAS. HARDS."

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.



CONDY'S

PATEMI FLUID,

OR

NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

Adopted by the Council for India, the General Board of Health, and most Public Institutions,

disinfects and purifies everything— SOLID, LIQUID, OR ÆRIFORM.

One Gallon makes 200 Gallons adapted for use.

CONDY'S

PATENT HEALTH POWDER

IS HARMLESS AND INODOROUS,

Purifies the atmosphere, destroys offensive smells, and greatly enhances the value of all organic matters intended for manure.

Sold in Bottles, 2 lbs. 1s. 6d.; 4 lbs. 3s.; per cwt. 36s.

CONDY'S

PATENT OZONISED WATER,

FOR THE BATH AND TOILET,

Allays irritation of the skin, removes all secretions, destroys offensive odours, imparts a sensation of purity to the mouth, and has an effect on the frame at once purifying and exhilarating.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, J. BELL & Co., 338, Oxford Street; Wholesale only, MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.

And sold by all first-class Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

CHEMICAL WORKS, BATTERSEA, S.W.

NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF

POLITICS, LEGISLATION, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The Old-fashioned Weekly Newspaper, as regards mere news, is fast being superseded by the Cheap Daily Press in Town and Country, and in consequence the long-established and intellectual paper, THE LEADER, will, ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY, initiate A NEW SERIES, to be issued as



AND

SATURDAY ANALYST,

Consisting entirely of ORIGINAL ARTICLES and ESSAYS, by writers of the highest ability in their various pursuits. The character of a newspaper will so far be abandoned that nothing will be admitted but SPECIALLY WRITTEN ARTICLES, although a RECORD of the most important events will still be afforded, and occasionally highly important and historical Documents reprinted for future reference; but nothing will be inserted that has not undergone such revision and re-writing as to entitle it to rank with the original compositions.

The fearless independence of thought and expression which has always characterised THE LEADER will be continued with renewed and increased energy, and it is hoped that the abandonment of the mere news, and the substitution of A COPIOUS SET OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES, will not be displeasing either to its old Subscribers or its new Readers; for, being news-crammed by the daily papers, it is anticipated that they must prefer, to the unavoidably stale intelligence, able commentary and powerful elucidation of the topics of the week.

No expense or labour will be spared in keeping together a numerous staff of able and influential writers, who will Analyse and Review all the important

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS, POLITICAL EVENTS,

LITERARY PROCEEDINGS, ARTISTIC WORKS,

SCIENTIFIC MATTERS, AND SOCIAL OCCURRENCES OF THE WEEK.

PRICE FIVEPENCE——STAMPED, SIXPENCE.

A Quarter—6/6 per Post.

Published every Saturday. A Friday Edition for the Evening Mails.

As a specimen is far more explanatory than any description can be, A SAMPLE COPY of the first number of the New Series, was issued on **SATURDAY**, the 7th of **JANUARY**, and will be forwarded on the receipt of an order and a Postage Stamp.

Office:-18, CATHERINE STREET, LONDON, W.C.

xlix

THE IRONMONGER,

AND

METAL TRADES' ADVERTISER;

A Monthly Trade Circular.

IINETY-TWO PAGES OCTAYO.—REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Office-24, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

"HE IRONMONGER is published on the last day of every Month, and is supplied to the Trade only for the nominal sum of 2/6 per Annum, post free; and contains Leading articles; Extracts; Trade Reports; Price Currents and Statistics; Reports of Trades Meetigs, &c.; Lists of English and Foreign Patents, and Novelties (illustrated when necessary); orrespondence; Gazette; and Notices of all other matters interesting to the Trade, specially elected and arranged for its columns,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Houses will find this Journal the best possible medium for inging their articles before the Trade, no expense being spared in its introduction at home id abroad, wherever the English language is spoken, and a permanent English and Foreign

rculation of several thousands per Month being guaranteed.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Page, 35/. Half Page, 20/. Quarter Page, 12/6. Per Line, 1/.
mployers' and Assistants' Advertisements, not exceeding two lines, will be inserted for 1/each.

The Editor will be obliged to any Chemist who will draw the attention of his acquaintances the Ironmongery Trade to the above Journal; and will, on receipt of any Ironmonger's isiness Card, forward a Specimen Number free. As a proof of its appreciation and ceptation as the organ of the Ironmongery Trade, the Editor refers with pride to its rapid crease as noted below.

It was guaranteed to consist of 16 pages per Month, in lieu of which, 16 pages has been ded every Month, the last number reaching 92 pages.

Its matter and advertisements are exclusively arranged for the Ironmongery Trade, on the me plan as the Chemist and Druggist, whose elder brother it may in fact claim to be.

The first number (May), contained, in addition to other matter, a complete list of London unery Goods.

The second (June) contained a complete list of London made Ammunition, including all a new kinds, together with the New Volunteer Rifle Gun Powder. Also a short article planatory of the most modern fire-arms.

The third (July) is out of print.

The fourth (August) contained an Illustrated List of Door Mats, articles on Farrar's Patent: Cast Steel, the Carron Fraud, &c.

The fifth (September) contained articles on Brushes, Mr. Brunel, Illustrated List of Firerks, Bells, New Stoves, &c.

The sixth (October) contained an Illustrated Thermometer List, articles upon Robert ephenson, and other interesting topics.

The seventh (November) is also at present out of print.

The eighth (December) contained an interesting article, entitled, "A Visit to the Cattle d Agricultural Implement Show;" review of Trade Publications, Novelties, Queries, &c.; was also accompanied by an Illustrated Metal Trades' Almanack, presented gratis by the prietor.

Published every Saturday, Price THREEPENCE.

THE

SEBULLE MENS

(With which is Incorporated the CHEMICAL GAZETTE,)

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE,

AND TO THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

"THE CHEMICAL NEWS" is launched into the stream of Scientific Literature in order to supply a singular deficiency,—there being as yet no WEEKLY JOURNAL in England which has for its aim the publication of those Scientific Processes and Discoveries, the knowledge of which tends so greatly to increase the importance and wealth of this Great Nation.

"THE CHEMICAL NEWS" will occupy a strictly independent position in Scientific Literature, and, being the organ of no party, will not hesitate to express an unbiassed opinion upon all current topics of interest; at the same time its columns will be freely open to the discussion of all matters relating to Chemistry, Chemical Manufactures, Metallurgy, Agricultural Chemistry, Toxicology, Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, and Abstract Science.

"THE CHEMICAL NEWS" will necessarily be the most extensively circulated Journal in any way connected with the above branches of science; it cannot, therefore, fail to be the best medium for all Advertisements bearing upon Chemistry, Chemical Manufactures, Pharmacy, or general scientific information.

"THE CHEMICAL NEWS" can be ordered through all Booksellers and News Agents throughout the kingdom. Advertisements and Editorial and Business Communications are to be addressed to the Office, 12 and 13, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

1. 14, 1860 1

THE DUBLIN HOSPITAL GAZETTE.

n the 1st JANUARY, 1860, was Published, No. 1, Vol. IX., Third Series, of

The Dublin Hospital Gazette,

JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

is Journal, established for the Cultivation and Improvement of Practical Medicine, rgery, and all the Collateral Sciences, is published on the 1st and 15th of each month, and pported principally by Hospital Physicians and Surgeons of the Metropolis, of the County firmaries, and of the Dispensaries of Ireland.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Unstamped 8s. per	r annum.
Stamped to send free by post	,,
Ditto, for transmission to the Colonies	"

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Dublin Hospital Gazette enjoys a most extensive circulation amongst the different unches of the Medical Profession, and the various Medical Institutions and Societies of the ited Kingdom. It is a most desirable medium for advertisements, which will be inserted the following terms:-

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING

k lines and under, in column	2/	Half a column	
ch additional line	/3	A column, or half a page	13/
ross the page, per line	6	A whole page	21/

The latest days for the reception of Advertisements are the 12th and 27th of each month. All communications relating to the Literary Department, to be addressed to the Editor, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. Advertisements are received by the Publisher, and all nies are to be made payable as follows: -Mr. THOMAS M'DERMOTT, for the Proprietors the Dublin Hospital Gazette, 7, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

TO DRUGGISTS DEALING IN TOBACCO GOODS.

WLAY'S GENUINE SHAG, SELECTED BIRD'S EYE, CUT MANILLA, (first roduced in 1858, by Thomas Bewley), ARMY MIXTURE, (sold largely at Aldershott,), and other Tobaccos and Snuffs, in perfect condition and packed in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 2. lead packets, so as to keep many months without getting either mouldy or too dry, comnd a large and steady sale wherever they are kept, as it is always found that only best
lity articles retain as well as get custom. Wholesale Price Lists, and any information forceded on application, enclosing trade card. Samples sent for approval, and Goods warranted
sample. A variety of Genuine well-flavoured Cigars, warranted worth the prices asked.

THOMAS BEWLAY & Co., Manufacturers. 49, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

3.—Tobaccos Packed in Lead sent abroad, at from 2 per lb., for Parcels of 80 lbs. or upwards.

RIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE.

ONLY ONE APPLICATION.

INSTANTANEOUS. INDELIBLE. HARMLESS. SCENTLESS.

n Cases, Post Free, 3s. 3d. and 6s., direct from E. F. LANGDALE'S Laboratory, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of dern chemistry."-Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.

AGENTS WANTED.

PRICE LIST OF MR. JEFFREY'S RESPIRATORS.

The Hand and Dwarf (Oral) are chiefly to be used as preventives of attacks. The Expansible and ordinary Orals, the Nasal, and the Orinasal, act as preventive curative, or palliative means, according as they are early or late employed.

1st or Best Quality, expansible—the power variable instantaneously,		AIL PRIC	
and by practice, without removal from the face, containing ten layers of gold (silver-gilded) wire throughout, carried by a gilded frame. Repairable twice	32 /	28/	20/
&c., containing ten layers of gilt and plated wire, on a plated albata frame. Repairable once	21/	18/	12/
Not repairable The Dwarf Respirator, a modified form of the Standard Oral Instrument	12/ 9/	10/ 8/	6/
The HAND ORAL Respirator, held in the hand and applied to the Mouth. Superior Quality, in kid leather Ordinary Hand Respirator	16/ 10/	14/ 8/	
Oral Respirators, for the Working Classes. Not variable For the Nose—NASAL RESPIRATOR.	5/6	4/6	
The Nasal Respirator, for the Nose only, for use In-doors or in Sleep For the Mouth and Nostrils—ORINASAL RESPIRATORS.	16/	14/	10/
Worn over the Mouth and Nostrils, chiefly for In-door use and in Sleep. 1st or Best Quality, of gold (silver-gilded) wire, &c. Repairable twice. 2nd or Superior quality, of gilt-wire. Repairable once 3rd or Ordinary Quality. Not repairable	36 24 14	32/ 20/ 12/	14/ 7/

W. TWEEDIE, Wholesale Agent to the Manufacturers, 337, Strand, London

In the Press, the Sixth Edition, Revised and Corrected. Price 4/6 Half Bound; by Post 4/10

THE CHEMIST'S COUNTER COMPANION:

COMPLETE RETAIL PRICE BOOK.

By JOSEPH GODDARD.

This Price Book was originally compiled at the request of the Leicestershire Association of Chemists and Druggists, and its success is amply verified by the speedy demand for a Fift Edition. Besides a new and superior arrangement with regard to the Prices, it embraces plan for forming a complete register of the entire shop, very simple in execution, and whe once accomplished, renders the book almost invaluable to the Retail Chemist.

London: Barclay & Sons; and J. Goddard, Chemist, Leicester; and the Princips Wholesale Druggists.

"Goddard's Price Book is decidedly the best we have seen."-Pharmaceutical Journal, January 1850.

GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE.

Sold in Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

The great success which has attended the introduction of this preparation renders it well worth of the attention of the Trade. It has now sustained the test of public experience for more than 1 years, and has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies unequalle by any preparation previously introduced for cleaning Plate, Great facilities are afforded to the Trade by the Proprietor for its introduction to the public (the particulars of which may be obtain on application per post), and past experience enables him to assert with confidence that any efformade in this direction will prove highly satisfactory. In proof of which, see the testimonials will each box and in the first number of the Chemist and Druggists.

PREPARED AND SOLD WHOLESALE BY THE PROPRIETOR,

J. GODDARD, 16, GALLOWTREE GATE, LEICESTER. By Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street, and all the leading Patent Medicine houses; Crowdand Garrod, Falcon Square, and Morgan Brothers, Bow Lane, London; J. Rogers & Sor Sheffield; Raimes & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

N.B -New and Handsome Show Boxes for the Window or Counter are supplied, price 1s. eac

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.—That most infectious, filthy, and disagreeable disease, SCABIES or ITCH, cured in half an hour, and with only a single application, by the use of

PHILLIPS'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN WASH.

The Proprietor feeling that there is a great want existing for a "Specific" to get rid of this terrible disease, and as it occurs in every town and village (more or less), having successfully proved its efficacy in curing the many who have applied to him for it, wishes to introduce it to the Trade, as being a "Specific remedy," an article which it is described to be, "for that trouble-some disease Scabies." For the following reasons the Proprietor has no hesitation in asserting its preference to any other known remedy:—1st. It is only required to remain on the skin half an hour; it is then washed off, and the disease is cured. 2nd. Containing no oily matter, it does not grease or dirty any article of clothing subsequently made use of. 3rd. Its non-irritant properties render its application serviceable, even upon the most delicate skins.

Supplied in Bottles, with stamp, each containing a sufficient quantity to cover an adult, with full and distinct directions accompanying each Bottle. It is supplied to the Trade direct from the Proprietor, J. PHILLIPS, Chemist, Church Stretton, Salop, at the undermentioned prices: 1 doz., 10/6, selling price, 1/1½; 3 doz., 9/6 per doz.; 6 doz., 8/6 per doz.; 12 doz., 7/6 per doz.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, who have a demand for the Homosopathic Medicines, may be supplied on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities. The purity of the preparations guaranteed.

Tincture of Arnica and Arnica Plaister. Manufacturer of Prepared or Homœopathic Cocoa, &c. &c.

List of prices sent, or information, on application to

Jan. 14, 1860.]

A. J. POWELL, CHEMIST, &c.,
HOMCEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, LONDON, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

CIDER PRESERVED! CIDER RESTORED! ROSSITER'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND,

Which has been in great demand for the last Ten Years, is strongly recommended for recovering old harsh Cider, and preserving the sweets of new Cider, by preventing fermentation. Also for Ropy and Reamy Cider. A pound packet, price 1s. 6d., is sufficient for one hogshead of old, or 80 gallons of new Cider.

WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE PURE CIDER.

To be obtained, with full directions and numerous testimonials, in the principal Cider Districts throughout England; also of the Proprietor,

G. ROSSITER, CHEMIST, TIVERTON, DEVON.

Metropolitan Agents:—Messrs. Drew, Barron, & Co., Wholesale and Export Druggists, Bush Lane; Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; Morgan, Brothers, Druggists Sundrymen, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

GIBBONS' POISONED GRAIN

Effectually clears all premises of Rats, Mice, and Sparrows.

PREPARED BY

GIBBONS & WILLS,

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS,

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Sold Wholesale by Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane; Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; Newberr & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; Butler & Crispe, 4, Cheapside, London; and Bailey & Son, Wolverhampton, and Retail by all Druggists and Seedsmen, &c.

Prices-3d., 6d., and 1s. per Packet.

CHRIMES & CO.,

City of Manchester

FLINT AND GREEN MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLE WORKS

THORNTON STREET, COLLYHURST STREET,

MANCHESTER.

Agent for LONDON and SOUTH OF ENGLAND,

RICHARD SHILLITO.

13, St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.



▲ Lever Embossing Press & Die, Complete, 15s.

ESTABLISHED 1810. JOHN DAVIS.

19, PERCIVAL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

DIE Sinker, Scal Engraver, Metal Stamper, and Manufacturer of Metal Labels for Patent and other articles, and every Description of EMBOSSING, COPYLING and PIERCING PRESSES, STAMPS, PUNCHES PRESS TOOLS, &c. Crests Engraved on Rings or Seals in the First Style Price 8s. each.

DAVIS'S PATENT "SELF-INKING" PRINTING PRESSES, For Prescription Wrappers, &c.

Linen Stamping Ink, as supplied to Her Majesty's Regimental Stores, to be used with all kinds of Stamps, Steel Pens, &c. A sample bottle for 5 stamps ** Price Lists Free per Post.

MORGAN BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents.

NEWBERY'S COD-LIVER OIL CAKES,

FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT SWALLOW COD-LIVER OIL IN ITS CRUDE STATE.

"The gingerbread is extremely light and pleasant, the flavour of the oil being completely covered." Medical Times and Gazette, 12th February, 1859.

Packets 1s. 9d. and 3s. Per Dozen 16s. and 27s.—Showcards. 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

SOMETHING NEW



CHEAPNESS, CLEANLINESS, and DISPATCH are the results of using the prepared **Carburet of Iron**. This beautiful preparation for polishing Grates, Stoves, and every description of Iron Work, is unrivalled, and needs but one trial to convince every user of its great superiority over all preparations hitherto produced for this purpose. A few of the advantages it possesses are, that it will polish a Stove more brilliantly with a smaller quantity of material, and much less labour and time will be taken in doing so. The peculiarity of its preparation and the chemical means employed in manufacturing it, prevent waster the condition of the condition and dust, and it really produces a lustre on the Stove and not on the furniture or servants' dresses; the lustre produced causes a great reflection of light and refraction of heat. Its chemical characteristics preserve Iron from rust, and for all kinds of Machinery it is invaluable, being perfectly free from grit, and possessing extraordinary lubricating properties.

Sold in the Canisters at 1s. each by all respectable Dealers.

Manufactured by Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, E.C.,

AT BATTERSEA MILLS, S.W., LONDON.

THE ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK.

By Royal



Betters Patent.

This Clock is entirely novel in its principle; possessing none of the mechanism of the ordinary Clocks. It is regulated by the action of air, and founded upon the laws of gravitation. The regulation of the descent of a column of Mercury in a glass tube by causing its rate of motion to depend on the air beneath passing by a regulated orifice to the portion of the tube above the Mercury, and the application of this regulated motion to indicate equal portions of time, are the main features of this Clock.

As Mercury is employed, some would suppose that these Clocks might be influenced by the changes of the atmosphere; but this is not the case, as, by the most rigid experiments of heat and cold, it is found that an equal regularity is maintained, thus shewing they are admirably adapted for any climate. The tube containing the Mercury is enclosed in another tube and hermetically sealed.

WHOLESALE OF

THE ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK COMPANY,

44, FRIDAY STREET, E.C.

And of MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.

RETAIL AT 73, FLEET STREET.



CARTWRIGHT'S

BLACK AND BLUE REVIVER,

For Reviving or Dyeing all kinds of Faded Apparel.

In Stone Bottles, with directions, &c., 6d. and 1s. each.

Retail by all the Trade.

Wholesale only, Morgan Brothers, Bow Lane, London.

R. B. EDE & CO'S. BENZINE,

A RECTIFIED AND PERFUMED BENZOLE,

ELEGANTLY GOT UP IN PATENT STOPPERED BOTTLES AT 6d. AND 1s. EACH.

This Article is offered to the Public as the Purest and Strongest of its kind.

W. J. BUSH & Co., IMPORTERS AND DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS,

30, LIVERPOOL STREET LONDON, E.C.

WORKS: HACKNEY.

PRICE CURRENT, JANUARY, 1860. Subject to the fluctuations of the market.

Wholesale Houses purchasing original packages, either in Bond or Delivered, supplied at price ruling on "Change."

ESSENTIAL OILS.	s. d.1	8, 0	1
s. d.	Limetteper lb. 20 0	Peachper lb. 8	
Almondsper lb. 30 0	Marjoram , 10 0	Pear, 4	
" Ex. Acid	Mace, Expressed per oz. 0 5	Pine Apple 6s. 9	0
" Prussic " 40 0	" Essential " 5 0	Quince , 8	0
Angelicaper oz. 5 0	Marasquinoper lb. 64 0	Orleans Plum , 8	0
Aniseedper lb. 11 6	Millefleur " 64 0	Raspberry 5s. 8	0
Absinth , 25 0	Melisse per oz. 6 0	Strawberry 5s. 8	0
Bergamot, 10 6	Mustard , 7 0	Vanilla , 14	0
" Super " 13 6	Neroli " 10 0	Gingerine ,, 28	0
Birch, 18 0	,, Super ,, 15 0	Capsicine per oz. 4	0
Carraway, English. ,, 9 0	Nutmegs 0 9	Artificial Oil Almonds,	
" Foreign, per lb. 5s., 7 0	Orange per lb. 8 0	per lb. 6	0
Cajeput , 5s., 7 0	" Super " 14 0	", "Cassia " 7	
Cassia per lb. 17 0	Otto de Rose per oz. 18 6	Essence of Rum ,, 20	0
Cedar Woodper oz. 2 0	, Virgin , 26 0 Parsley , 6 0	Quintessences for	
Cedrat , 1 6	D-1-11' 0 0	domestic purposes—	
Celeryper oz. 3s. 6d., 6 0	Patchouli , 3 0	In bulk ,, 7	U
Cinnamon per oz. 2 0	,, French. ,, 4 0	In bottles assorted,	
" Heavy " 4 0	Pennyroyal per lb. 24 0	per gross 42s. 84	s.
,, Leaf, 0 4	Pepper , 30 0	SUNDRIES.	
Citron per lb. 16 0	- Production of the contract o	Enanthic Ether per oz. 15	0
Citronelle per oz. $0 ext{ } 4\frac{1}{2}$ Winter's. , $0 ext{ } 5\frac{1}{2}$	Peppermint, Mitcham, per lb. 34 0	Acetic per lb. 4	
Cloves, English per lb. 4 6	TTotableionia 17 O	Extracts Triple , 12	
" Foreign " 5 6	T	Pomades, Perfumed ", 10	
Coriander per oz. 5 0	0. 10. 0	Oils, , ,	
Copaibaper lb. 6 6	Petit Grain per oz. 4 0	Essence Musk 16s., 30	
Croton Tig, 10 0	Rhodium, 5 0	" Ambergris 14s., 24	
Cubeb ,, 17 0	Rosemaryper lb. 3 2	Aromatic Vinegar. ,, 8	
Cumin , 20 0	Rue ,, 30 0	Orange Flower Water,	
Calamus , 20 0	Savine , 10 6	, 0	9
Chamomile , 48 0	Santal Woodper oz. 2 6	Rose Water ,, 0	9
Dill ,, 12 0	Sageper lb. 24 0	Essence of Rose for	
Ergot per oz. 3 6	Sassafras , 6 6	making RoseWater, " 16	0
Fennelper lb. 7 6	Spearmint , 12 0	Carmine per oz. 4s., 8s., 10	
Fern , 36 0	Thyme ", 3 2	Cochinealper lb. 5	0
Cognac, Green or Yellowper oz. 15 0	" White " 4 6	" Essence. " 5	0
Yellowper oz. 15 0	Verbena per oz. 0 10	Soluble Cayenne.	
" Ext. Super. " 20 0	" Winter's " 1 4	Musk Pods. per oz. 20s., 35	
" Brown , 4 6	Vettiver , 20 0	" Grains. " 40s., 60	U
Curacoa per lb. 48 0	Winter Greenper lb. 20 0	" Seeds per lb. 3	U
Grape	TADILLE EGGENTOEG	Orris Root, powdered,	2
Geraniumper oz. 1 0	FRUIT ESSENCES.	per lb. 10	
French , 50	Apricotper lb. 8 0	Ambergris, Black per oz. 25	0
Ginger , 8 0	Banana " 8 0	,, Grey. , 50	U
Juniper, English . per lb. 28 0	Blackberry , 8 0	Vanilla, Mexican, per lb. 50s., 90	n
Foreign, per lb. 4s., 8 0	Charact, R. & B. , 8 0	" Brazil " 20s., 30	0
Lavender, Mitcham ,, 42 0 French . 6s. 9 0	Cherry 8s., 20 0 Coltsfoot 8 0	"Brazil "20s., 30 Tonquin Beans per lb. 5	6
" French. 6s. 9 0 " Spike " 3 0	D " 0 0	Saffron , 52	0
T "1 " 0.0	Cuana	Gum Benzoin 3s., 4	6
, Cherry , 50 0	TT. 1 " 0 0	Bals. Tolu , 3	
T"	3/-11	" Peru " 5	
C	Nectar , 8 0	Civetper oz. 28	
" " "			
Oil of Horse Chesi	nuts 14s. per lb. less in W	menester quarts.	